

New York-to-Paris flight of the American flier last summer.
Squadrons of motor-cycle police arrived with orders to direct the Lindbergh procession from the flying field to the capital and through the streets of the city to the American embassy after the flier's arrival.

Field of Large Area

The Valbuena air field, the largest in Mexico, is the headquarters of the Mexican Army aviation service and training ground for flying cadets. It is located about 2½ miles outside of Mexico City in the midst of a great plain, encircled by distant mountain ranges.

Valbuena Field proper covers more than six square miles, but all around the enclosure a level plain stretches for miles dotted with Indian villages. The grass covered flying field is almost as level as a floor; it is fringed with half a dozen low barrack buildings for the soldiers and as many houses for the officers. It contains one large airdrome.

MEXICO CITY (P)—Excelsior editorially expressed its welcome to Colonel Lindbergh hoping that the expression of good will demonstrated by a country with which Mexico is closely bound by geography and destiny may set the foundation of a bridge to span the difficulties between the two countries.

Colonel Lindbergh's flight inspires confidence and dispels mistrust, the paper said. The warmth with which the people welcome him will show Mexico's appreciation for the courtesy of the country which sends such an ambassador.

GALVESTON, Tex. (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his plane "The Spirit of St. Louis" passed over the aviation field at Tampico Field at 8:50 a.m., according to unofficial advices received by the cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company here.

WASHINGTON—When Colonel Lindbergh flew over Tampico he was only 230 miles from his goal at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY (P)—The Presidential Telegraph Office received a telegram stating that Colonel Lindbergh passed the town of Jalapa at 10:22 a.m.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (P)—Information received here by the Western Union Telegraph Company stated that Colonel Lindbergh passed over Tantoyuca, State of Vera Cruz, at 10:18 a.m.

MEXICO CITY (P)—Advices received at the Presidential offices here reported that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had passed near Pachuca, Hidalgo, at 11 a.m., central standard time.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex. (P)—An airplane, believed to be that of Colonel Lindbergh, en route from Washington to Mexico City, passed over Port Aransas, about 25 miles from here, at 4:03 a.m. While the plane could not be sighted, reports were that it was flying at a low altitude because of the heavy fog.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (P)—A party of Mexican fishermen returning here reported that a plane believed to have been Colonel Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" passed over Washington Beach, 28 miles southeast of Matamoras, Tex., about 5 a.m.

Washington Beach is 40 miles south of Point Isabel, Tex., where army officers had lighted flares to guide Colonel Lindbergh. The flier, however, was not sighted at Point Isabel or Brownsville, which he had been expected to pass in leaving the United States to fly down the Mexican coast.

Heavy fog shrouded the ground in the vicinity of Point Isabel at the time Colonel Lindbergh was due to approach the border.

Residents at Port Aransas, about 130 miles above Brownsville, reported that a plane was heard at 4:03 a.m. Due to the craft was not sighted.

CANTON AGAIN UNDER CONTROL OF NATIONALISTS

U. S. Gunboat Withdraws Forces After Communist Hold Is Broken

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (P)—Canton was again in the hands of the Nationalists today after severe fighting, in which the city, except the police headquarters, was recaptured from Communists. The Nationalists have ordered Soviet consulates throughout China closed.

Four thousand persons were estimated to have been killed in the battle, which lasted all day yesterday. Wholesale executions of Communists followed the entry of the Nationalists.

All the Americans, who were concentrated in the concession district on Shanghai Island were safe. They returned to their homes in various sections of the city and suburbs.

The United States gunboat Sacramento, which landed field guns and men at Shanghai to protect foreign lives and property, withdrew its forces after the Communist hold was broken.

The loss of property in the counter-attack was very heavy.

The Nationalist navy began their drive against the Communists in the morning, and the fighting lasted all day. It reached its climax at night when the Bund was raked with 12-pounders from the Chinese gunboats and with machine guns. This continual fire broke the revolution-ist movement.

The Nationalist forces then entered the city and successfully engaged the Reds. The Communists managed to hold out in the police headquarters with "certain Russians."

Nationalist officers have been instructed to "take the necessary steps to close Soviet consulates in Nationalist territory in China," the instructions were given here by General Chiang Kai-shek, recently called upon to head a united Nationalist movement, to Dr. C. C. Wu, foreign minister and General Pei Ching-hai, foremost Nanking military leader.

Prior to their ousting the Communists were understood to have established a Soviet Government.

Versions of the revolt differed. The Nanking forces through the Kounmin News Agency accused the Canton Kounmin tang, delegation, now in Shanghai, of plotting and provoking the revolt. Chinese observers, however, did not believe the Canton members of the Kounmin tang had any connection with the revolution.

Warning Sounded on China

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (P)—A warning that unless the United States and Great Britain lend their constructive influence to China, Russia will be restored to favor in that country, was sounded last night by Sir Frederick White, British Liberal statesman, in an address before the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Sir Frederick, who recently returned from a four months' personal survey in China, declared that should Russia re-enter China's internal affairs, the problem of this country's and Great Britain's relations with China would be further from solution than ever.

Russia, he said, was not the author of the Chinese revolution, but the Soviet Government with agents, and money and by supplying lessons in political organization, in military discipline and in propaganda played a vital part in it.

LORD BIRKENHEAD OWNS 14,000 BOOKS

Replies at First Edition Club to Toast of "Book Collector"

By WALTERS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Earl of Birkenhead, replying to the toast of "The book collector" at the annual dinner of the First Edition Club at the Savoy, said that he possessed 14,000 volumes, therefore by the standard set up by John Morley he could claim to have a "library." Owing to the post-war taxation he deemed it expedient to sell "the contents of two small shelves for £5000," but the library still contained all the books he desired to consult.

He had sold nearly every first

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

dition having real commercial value, except the works of H. G. Wells. He did not agree with Shane Leslie that book collectors are not a boon to readers. Of all the pleasures he had enjoyed in his life by far the highest had come to him "from letters and from communion with men of different ages writing in different tongues, but all writing for the illumination of mankind."

NEW OFFICIALS GAIN APPROVAL

Senate Committee Sanctions Olds, Morrow and Judah Appointments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Confirmation of the appointments of Robert E. Olds, to be Undersecretary of State, Dwight W. Morrow, to be Ambassador to Mexico, and Noble B. Judah to be Ambassador to Cuba were recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at its first official meeting of the session.

Unanimously approving the nomination of these men, the committee also agreed to allow each member freedom of action when the question of confirmation came up on the Senate floor. Under this arrangement should members of the committee wish to speak against any of the appointments they would be able to do so without overturning the report of the committee as a whole.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the committee, indicated that he had been informed that arrangements were under way between the United States and Mexican governments, under which various Mexican diplomatic representatives in the United States would be permitted to come before the special committee, which is to investigate charges that certain senators were offered large sums of money by Mexico.

Mr. Borah gave it as his opinion that if such arrangements were not effected that Mexican officials in the United States, particularly the Consul General in New York could be subpoenaed.

The Foreign Relations Committee decided to withhold action on a resolution offered by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, which would considerably extend the scope of the investigation until the committee has had time to go into the subject and decide whether it needs additional authority. The action was taken at the request of the special committee.

There is a reduction in the tonnage of steel required, and there is a saving per ton in the cost of the steel handled. Tonnage is saved by the use of lighter members and the elimination of much connecting material. For example, the five-story arc-welded building at Sharon, Pa., contains 12 per cent less steel than would a similar riveted building. In a welded railroad bridge now under construction at Chicopee Falls, Mass., the amount of steel being used is 33 per cent less than that needed for riveted construction.

It is expected that welded bridges of the future will prove somewhat more permanent than riveted ones, because of the immovability of the joints. Another factor favoring welded joints is their smoothness and absence of rivet heads, with corresponding ease of painting and lessened tendency to corrode.

ADVERTISING PACT SOUGHT WASHINGTON (P)—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has asked Congress in a special communication to

to resist greater stresses than riveted girders of the same dimensions and weight," said Mr. Fish. "Confirmation of these tests has been secured in practice. A number of arc-welded buildings have been erected, and tests made on the completed structures have shown that the strength of the joints conforms quite accurately to calculations.

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The outlook for an increased foreign market was given by Mr. Miller as another indication of prosperity. This is due partly to rehabilitation of Europe and partly to American loans abroad. Other reasons for his prediction were the plenitude of capital, together with careful use of it in the United States and the agricultural outlook throughout the world promising increased buying power.

LAFFAYETTE DEBATERS WIN EASTON, Pa. (P)—In its last appearance in this country before returning to Great Britain, the debating team representing the National Union of Students of England and Wales was defeated here by the Lafayette College debaters. The Lafayette team had the affirmative on the question, "Resolved: That radio should be a public monopoly."

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ITALY FAVERS CULTIVATION OF BIG LATIN BLOC

Close Relationship With French Emphasized by Benito Mussolini

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The improved relations between France and Italy are attributed in Rome to an interview with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, published in a recent issue of *The Times*, which includes the following passage:

"We ought to facilitate the formation of a big Latin bloc. Not only the French people, but the Latin republics have their eyes turned toward Rome and Paris. If these peoples, which have the same faith and same civilization, can be federated the peace of the world would be assured and a barrier set up against barbarism. What I say to you I say to all Frenchmen who come to see me. There are plenty of them and they are some of the truest friends of Italy."

"Any attempt to create a better understanding between us and the Latin races is worthy of praise and encouragement. I do not speak of Latin blood. Race is a very vague thing. There have been so many mixtures in the course of the centuries, but our civilization, our culture—what a wonderful common heritage it is."

"With a Frenchman we can at once come to an understanding of the common plan. We see in him a brother whose soul belongs to us. We have to make an effort to understand an Englishman and to be understood by him. With a German the difference is still more marked and a great gulf divides us from the Russian."

"That is why the family of France and Italy may at times be immersed in a stormy atmosphere and pass through periods of squalls, but we shall never get as far as an open quarrel; because we are brothers who sometimes dispute, but who love one another all the same."

France Seeks to Remove Grievances of the Fascist

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Finance Minister of Jugoslavia, Mr. Markovitch, is having consultations in Paris with Raymond Poincaré regarding matters in suspense between their two countries, which recently concluded a political pact. After the Franco-Jugoslavian agreement it was considered necessary to establish a commercial accord and liquidate the financial litigation.

A commercial accord is being reached by negotiations which are already well advanced, while Mr. Markovitch hopes quickly to settle the financial affairs. Thus France and Jugoslavia will complete their alliance.

At the same time, however France is taking other steps to placate Italy and remove the impression that an anti-Fascist agitation is permitted on French territory. It is decided to suppress the *Corriere degli Italiani*, which advocated the assassination of one man as a means of bringing about the salvation of the country. The newspaper had been previously warned that such provocation cannot be tolerated and the director had promised to moderate his tone and respect French hospitality.

It is in this regard for traditional French hospitality that has made the Government shrink from drastic action toward Italian exiles who are bitterly opposed to the Mussolini régime. Italy has misinterpreted French leniency. Now it is desired to give no excuse for misunderstanding.

ECONOMIC VIEWS ARE EXCHANGED

Meeting Held to Put Into Effect World Conference Recommendations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The fact that the present European economic situation is not hopeless but largely the result of tariff wars and faulty co-operation between nations was strongly stressed at a conference of British industrialists, labor leaders, economists and teachers which opened in the Guild Hall. The purpose of the conference is to put into effect the recommendations of the recent World Economic Conference at Genoa and many shades of British political opinion were reflected in the debates which were addressed by George Theunis, ex-Prime Minister of Belgium and chairman of the World Economic Conference; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, chairman of the Board of Trade; Sir A. G. Anderson, president of the International

Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Richard Schuller, Austrian economist; Walter Runciman and others.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister indicated the sympathy of the present British Government in the aims of the Economic Conference to reduce debts.

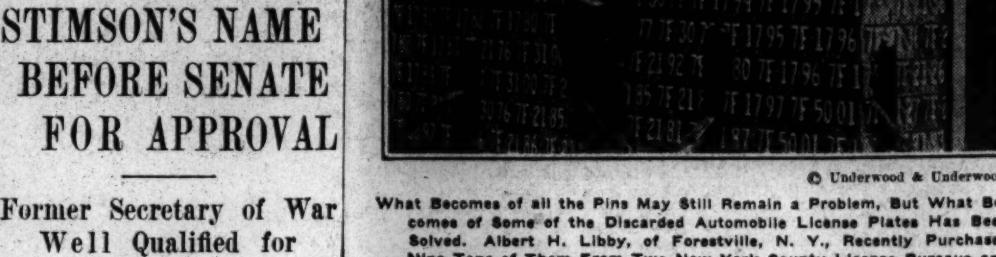
Dr. Schuller declared that the stand to be taken by England for higher or lower tariffs would have great effect on the action of other European governments.

Philip Snowden, who presided at the afternoon session, criticized protective tariffs and predicted that when the saturation point in the home market of the United States was reached it would lower its duties and influence the rest of the world to do likewise.

The Labor delegation contended that the conclusions of the Economic Conference vindicated socialism.

What Becomes of all the Pins May Still Remain a Problem, But What Becomes of Some of the Discarded Automobile License Plates Has Been Solved. Albert H. Libby, of Forestville, N. Y., Recently Purchased Nine Tons of Them From Two New York County License Bureaus and Used Them to "Shingle" His Garage and Farm Buildings.

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Has He Got Your Number?



STIMSON'S NAME BEFORE SENATE FOR APPROVAL

Former Secretary of War Well Qualified for Island Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The nomination of Henry L. Stimson, of New York, to be Governor General of the Philippine Islands is before the Senate.

It has been known for some time Mr. Stimson's name was under consideration and the President has, on several occasions, asked him to come to the White House and talk things over. W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston, who has been mentioned as a possibility for the place, was recently a White House guest and it is assumed he favored the appointment of Mr. Stimson.

Several qualifications weighed heavily in favor of Mr. Stimson. In 1926 he engaged in an intensive study of the prevailing political and racial situation in the Philippines. His recent success in composing the Nicaraguan differences was also appreciated by the President. This skillful handling of a difficult and delicate situation centered attention on Mr. Stimson as a suitable successor to Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood. Moreover, he was known to be sympathetic with the views and policies of General Wood.

It had been indicated the President desired to send a man from civil life rather than a military man to the Philippines and Mr. Stimson's career has been chiefly that of a civilian. His military experience was bounded by his services during the World War as a colonel. He was graduated from both Yale and Harvard, served for three years as district attorney for the Southern District of New York, was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, was Secretary of War under Taft, and is a law of reputation.

Mr. Stimson goes to his post with a full understanding of its requirements. He is expected to show a conciliatory and friendly attitude in regard to the various factions and at the same time to maintain the policy of General Wood in upholding the American prestige in the Islands. A consistently firm attitude and especial attention to economic development is to be looked for.

Mr. S. Oomena, who is in Washington, made the following statement on behalf of the Filipinos:

"I am greatly pleased with the appointment of Ex-Secretary Stimson. I consider him a man of great ability and tact. I am confident he will be able to bring together the different parts of the Philippine Government so as to insure a harmonious democratic administration. I hope Mr. Stimson will be instrumental in promoting good-will between Americans and Filipinos."

AMATEUR HEARS MACMILLAN ON AIR

Radio Message From Arctic Expedition Received

HUDSON, Mass. (P)—A message from Commander Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Rawson-Field-MacMillan expedition which is frozen-in for the winter at Nain, Lab., was picked up here by Don Maserie, operator of amateur radio station 1FL. The message was intended for transmission to Westinghouse Station WBZ-WBZA at Boston.

Commander MacMillan, in his message, appealed to the station to send messages from friends of members of the expedition in the vicinity of Boston. The message read:

"Radio Station WBZ—Your station is coming in beautifully here at my scientific station in northern Labrador. All of my men, seven of whom are now ill, would appreciate a special word from you and friends in Boston. Our ship, the Bowdoin, is frozen in the ice for the winter. Temperature is 14 below zero tonight. It is snowing hard. Regards and many thanks for an interesting broadcast."

AVIATION SHOWN AS MAKING NEW PROGRESS DAILY

Radio to Nullify Fog in Five Years, It Is Said, and New Lines Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Radio control devices will solve the problem of flying airplanes through fog, it was declared by Dr. J. H. Dillingham, chief of radio research of the United States Bureau of Standards, addressing the Chicago Airport Conference, which is being attended by the mayors and representatives of more than 30 cities in all parts of the United States.

Five years from now, Dr. Dillingham predicted, it will be a matter of wonder that fog was ever allowed to interrupt the regular scheduled flights on commercial airways.

World Air Lines Expected

William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the mayors that lighting of airways is going forward so rapidly that by July 1 this country will have 7500 miles illuminated every night. He said that real commercial aviation started only in 1924 when night flying began, and declared that progress in the intervening three years has been marvelous. International air lines linking the entire world are a development which he anticipates in the near future.

At the annual banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, at which the mayors were guests, William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, asserted that Chicago is the natural airway center of the United States, and that as it now has a railroad train arriving or leaving for every 60 seconds in every 24 hours, it will soon have airplanes coming and going with similar frequency.

C. M. Keys, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, stated that the aircraft industry in all its branches will reach a volume of \$75,000,000 in 1928. He warned prospective investors, however, that the aircraft business is highly speculative. It is an alluring field for business adventure, but affords no opportunity for investment funds to work in safety and freedom from anxiety, he said.

PRESIDENT STILL AWAITS NAVAL PROGRAM ACTION

WASHINGTON (P)—President Coolidge is still awaiting action by the navy on its recommendations for the cruiser program to be laid before Congress by the Administration.

It was said flatly at the White House that the President had not only not approved any naval building program, but the navy department itself had not as yet reached a final conclusion on recommendations it might make.

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PRESS OF SOFIA ASSAILS VERDICT

Macedonian Students Are Sent to Prison—Charges Made Against Police

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SOFIA, Dec. 14.—The trial of the 20 Macedonian youths, mostly students, which, after being postponed from Nov. 15, began again on Dec. 5 at Skopje and was concluded on Dec. 9, was followed with intense interest by the whole Bulgarian press, which looks upon it as an attempt of the Serbian Government to eradicate all national feeling from the 500,000 Macedonians in Serbia.

Commenting on the verdict, by which nine of the students were condemned to prison, a leading Sofia paper writes: "Those condemned at Skopje were not criminals but young men who wanted to impress the lot of their fatherland. They organized secretly because in Macedonia one cannot work openly. All Macedonia is filled with dissatisfaction. It is not the Macedonian youth who have been condemned to which they have been subjected."

Another daily paper which is noted for its moderation says: "Macedonians in Serbia are forbidden to mention their nationality and to speak their maternal language. They cannot even keep their paternal names. Then the very land has been robbed of its name, but a whole

people cannot be denationalized, and the unjust treaty which gave Macedonia to Serbia will be changed."

All the other Bulgarian papers express similar sentiments.

A Jugoslav paper printed in Zagreb says: "An exceptional régime exists in Macedonia. If the Belgrade Government imposed such a régime on Serbians, they would not only commit terrorist acts but would openly revolt."

Anton Povilovich, a representative in the Belgrade Parliament and counsel of the accused, said in court: "These youths had been maltreated by the police. An iron band was screwed tight about Chouchkoff's (one of the prisoners) head to extort a confession. The chief state witness is a self-confessed agent provocateur. These boys are not working against the Jugoslav State but only for local autonomy and better social conditions. Free them from prison and return them to their parents, who need them." He said the accused pleaded not guilty.

The court, however, condemned the nine, claiming that it was convinced they conspired against the State. The case will be retried in a higher court.

MARITIME POPULATION DECLINE

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 14 (P)—Gross emigration from the maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick for the past 50 years has been computed at 450,000, says a report issued by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce. The report points out that in the 50 years since the formation of the Canadian confederation the maritime provinces have increased in population much slower in every decade than any other province of Canada. Prince Edward Island has been declining in population since 1891.

Since the establishment of the Republic there has been a strong movement in favor of uniting Germany more closely, but the opposition of some of the leading federal states, primarily Bavaria, has made complete union in the Reich impossible.

What the supporters of a united Germany failed to achieve may now be brought about by the Dawes agreement for increasing the burden of reparation payments and forcing the Reich to reduce its expenditures.

On the other hand, this development may also lead to a lessening of the power of the parliaments in Germany, for one of the points raised by the Chancellor in his invitation

REICH PARLEY RESULTS FROM GILBERT LETTER

Conference Called by Chancellor to Discuss Revision of Federal System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, has just issued an invitation to the federal states to participate in a conference in Berlin next month, at which a revision of the federal system will be discussed. The calling of this conference was brought about by Seymour Parker

Gilbert's recent letter to the Minister of Finance in which the Agent-General for Retirements once more complained of the federal system and its present habit of consuming enormous sums of money.

Since the establishment of the Republic there has been a strong movement in favor of uniting Germany more closely, but the opposition of some of the leading federal states, primarily Bavaria, has made complete union in the Reich impossible.

What the supporters of a united Germany failed to achieve may now be brought about by the Dawes agreement for increasing the burden of reparation payments and forcing the Reich to reduce its expenditures.

On the other hand, this development may also lead to a lessening of the power of the parliaments in Germany, for one of the points raised by the Chancellor in his invitation

is the strengthening of the position of the Minister of Finance and the Government at the expense of Parliament in financial matters.

This is exactly what the German Nationalists have been striving for ever since the establishment of the parliamentary régime in Germany after the war, which they strongly opposed.

Thus the Dawes agreement may indirectly become responsible for the establishment of a more autocratic government, lessening the power of parliaments in Germany.

CORN PRIZE AWARDED SOUTH CAROLINA LAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—The silver trophy offered by the Southern Railway to the grower of the best 10 ears of corn produced in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky or Tennessee was awarded to Dan Blackley, a corn club boy of Irmo, Lexington County, S. C., whose exhibit had previously won first prize at the state fair at Columbia.

J. A. Patterson of Rowan County, N. C., who won the cup last year, came second in this year's competition.

DUTCH TO ASSIST MIGRATION TO CANADA

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14.—Dutch migration to Canada will be greatly facilitated at the beginning of January, when indigent emigrants will be required to pay only \$32 steamship passage, the balance, \$30, being provided by the Government and municipality of their domicile.

POLISH ARMY LEADERS GREET GEN. PILSUDSKI

Military Authorities Give Him Enthusiastic Welcome on Return From Geneva

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

WARSAW, Dec. 14.—The military authorities gave Marshal Pilsudski an enthusiastic welcome on his return today from Geneva. The press regards the visit as a great personal triumph, and the marshal's prestige is enhanced.

It likewise heartily approves the League of Nations' decision in the Lithuanian dispute, and steps are now proceeding to end the state of war which has existed between Poland and Lithuania for the last few years.

Poland's present attitude, however, is said to be not so much one of triumph as of a desire to live peacefully and amicably with its neighbor, and it is expected that the negotiations for a complete reconciliation will proceed along friendly lines.

Foreign military attachés who returned from the frontier have renounced their intention of visiting Kovno. They were assigned by the League to investigate mobilization reports.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS CO.

Independent Oil & Gas Company in the 10 months ended Oct. 31, earned \$3.28 a share.

STUDEBAKER

The Great Independent



**For Her Merriest Christmas—
The World's Champion Car!**

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GRAIN GROWERS DECLARE EXPORT RATES TOO HIGH

**Far Above Canada's, They
Say, and Demand Investi-
gation by I. C. C.**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A resolution calling upon Congress to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate grain export rates in the United States, which are said to be considerably higher than corresponding rates in Canada, has been adopted by farm organizations of Kansas and other states of the Southwest, at a meeting here. The resolution was addressed to Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and to other

members of Congress from the State. Instances cited tended to show differences of 13 to 12 cents a bushel in rates on shipments to export points in the two countries, the distances being similar in all cases. The Canadian grower, it was declared, was favored by the lower rate.

Organizations represented in the appeal were the Kansas Farmers' Union State Farmers' Union, Farmers' Co-operation Association, Kansas State Grange, Farmers' Co-operative Company and the Southwest Co-operative Grain Marketing Association.

Farm Bankers Do Not Act
STRAIGHT IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association concluded a two-day executive session here without taking action on some of the most important questions such as flood control and taxation placed before it.

The next meeting of the commission will be held April 14 in Augusta, Ga., in conjunction with the meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

Canada's Governor-General Pleased With American Trip

**Viscount Willingdon Believes Open Border Real
Token of Friendly Confidence**

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada and the first to hold that office as the direct representative of King George, chatted unofficially with newspapermen in Boston, showing a natural enthusiasm to keep his words within the prescribed limits of an "unofficial visit."

The Governor-General declared that the development of the great Canadian province had been "tremendous," with especially marked gains in hydro-electric development, agriculture and in the paper pulp industry, even since he had taken up his office in October a year ago.

Although he would make no official statement he was markedly interested in the feeling of neighborliness existing between the United States and Canada, and indicated a personal feeling that the "condition of the great Canadian-American border line is one of the greatest actual examples of the real spirit of the League of Nations."

He nodded a strong affirmative to the belief that an unarmed frontier is far more conducive to permanent peace than an armed one, and indicated that the 3000 miles of the northern border, "without a gun on either side," was an excellent indication of the feeling between two peoples.

The Governor-General showed a very considerable interest, although he would not commit himself, in the idea of a Canadian-American natural park along a part of the border, of

the same type as that established recently in the valley of Javorina on the frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which acts as a natural meeting place and serves the position of an actual line of demarcation.

The influence of the comparatively open border between the United States and Canada on the establishment of that foreign park, was shown in the words of the report describing it, which said that the people of both Poland and Czechoslovakia "were inspired by the example of the natural park between the United States and Canada."

With the entry of Viscount Willingdon talk became more general. Although the two of them, he said, had traveled tens of thousands of miles by automobile and train and visited every one of the nine provinces, they had not begun "to see it all" because of its "vastness."

Viscount Willingdon was the Governor of Bombay from 1913 to 1919, after leaving the House of Commons, and remained in the tropics as the Governor of Madras from 1919 to 1924, after which he held still another post in the South, with but six weeks' vacation between that mission and his sailing to Canada.

GOV. DONAHEY DECLINES PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

NEW YORK (AP)—In a letter to the Christian Herald, to be published in its current issue, Gov. A. Vic Donahey of Ohio reiterated that he

King's Representative in Canada



Left to Right: Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of the Dominion; Viscountess Willingdon, and Edwin S. Webster, Whose Guest They Were During Visit to Boston.

FAMOUS MISSIONARY HAS PASSED ON

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary whose capture in 1901 by bandits in Macedonia, became a matter of a national interest and of Turco-American negotiations when a ransom of \$110,000 was demanded, has passed on at her home in Chelsea, Mass. Miss Stone was a graduate of the Chelsea High School and a teacher there before her departure in 1878

for mission work in the Balkan states, then a part of Turkey.

The kidnapping of Miss Stone and Mine. Tsilka, wife of an Albanian missionary, was followed by a public campaign in the United States to raise money to obtain the women's release. The bandits keeping out of the reach of both Bulgarian and Turkish soldiery, diplomatic efforts were fruitless, and a ransom of \$72,500, raised by public subscription, was finally paid.

NAVY ACCEPTS PLANE CARRIER

**Boston Navy Yard Com-
mandant Formally Receives
Ship From Builders**

The airplane carrier Lexington was formally turned over to the United States Navy today at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, where Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, received from S. W. Wakeman, superintendent of the Fore River Plant, the official papers.

Official orders were read by Rear Admiral Andrews and Capt. J. D. Wilson of the Navy Yard, placing Capt. A. W. Marshall in command of the vessel. The commission pennant and national ensign were then unfurled and Captain Marshall read the orders directing him to take command of the vessel. Thus the Lexington became an active unit of the naval forces of the United States amid the cheers of the guests.

The airplane carrier was authorized by Congress in the building program of 1916 but construction was not begun until Jan. 8, 1921, the vessel being launched Oct. 3, 1925. The Lexington is 388 feet long, has a breadth of 106 feet and a draft of 28 feet and is capable of maintaining a speed of 35 knots per hour. When in full commission, 200 officers and 1700 enlisted men will be required to man the vessel.

The vessel is fitted with electrically-driven machinery having four propellers, each of which is driven by two motors. The deck has a total area of approximately two acres or about 900 feet for the landing and taking off of airplanes. Special apparatus has been fitted for the launching, landing and stowing of the 80 machines which the vessel will carry.

Will in no circumstances be a candidate for either first or second place on the Democratic national ticket.

The Ohio Governor, in defining the sort of Democrat he would support for standard bearer of his party in the presidential contest next year, said: "He must be in full sympathy with the enforcement of all laws and unalterably opposed to nullification of any part of the Constitution or statutes, and that he should resist any change unless brought about in an orderly and lawful manner."

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon, and Edwin S. Webster, Whose Guest They Were During Visit to Boston.

Y.M.C.A. DEFINES RESULTS WON IN SOUTH AMERICA

**Plays Vital Part, Says Sec-
retary, in Fundamental
Changes in Country**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Fundamental changes

for the better in government, education, business and personal character are going on in South America, and in these the Y. M. C. A. and other American institutions are playing a vital part. Harry W. White, secretary of the Foreign Department of the Y. M. C. A. National Council, reported in an address to Chicago business men.

The Y. M. C. A. started the first boys' work program in South America and its fruits are widely to be observed now, he said. Throughout the continent officials and others are calling the Y. M. C. A. for aid in establishing this religious educational and physical program for men and boys.

In Buenos Aires, because politics had caused deplorable conditions in a juvenile detention home for 500 boys, officials asked the Y. M. C. A. to take over the conduct of the institution. After this was done, there were runways, though fences and walls were removed. The boys raised the best vegetables and other farm products which he had ever seen, Mr. White said.

The decision in Chile to link character training with educational programs is a new element in the old Spanish educational system, he pointed out. Business and financial leaders in many South American countries tell American Y. M. C. A. workers their programs have developed a high sense of honor and honesty among young men employed.

No longer do South American countries consider revolution when

a change of government is sought, he continued. They have learned that such conduct makes it very difficult to get foreign loans and they are now conducting their affairs by orderly processes. Through the aid of North American capital and engineering skill, automobile roads, and many other improvements are enriching life for the South Americans, he concluded.

AMERICAN CAR SALES INCREASE IN EUROPE

Lowering of Restrictions Is Expected to Add More

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Max L. Bary, sales

manager in Germany for the General Motors Corporation, who has just arrived here, says automobile manufacturers in Germany, Belgium and Holland are adopting American body styles and general appearance as well as mechanical make-up and assembling methods.

Trade restrictions against American automobiles will be reduced 50 per cent in Germany next April. Mr. Bary said. Those who can afford American motorcars at the increased rate buy them now in spite of the restriction because they are better hill climbers, he declared.

Mr. Bary said more American automobiles will be sold in Europe next year because of the increased prosperity and the lowering of restrictions. In Germany 15 per cent of the automobiles used are American and 85 per cent of the cars used in Spain are made in America, he said.

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BIG GOLD SHIPMENT IS SENT TO LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The an-

bouncement of the shipment of £7-

500,000 in gold from New York aboard the Berengaria attracted much attention in financial circles here. There was speculation as to the ultimate destination of the ship.

The financial editor of the Daily Mail wrote that the shipment seemed to indicate that the flow of gold from New York to London had begun in earnest. He said shipments totaling some £10,000,000 were mentioned as possible in London.

The money market writer of the Mail attributes the flow to the high value of the pound in terms of dollars, to which the maintenance of discount rates about 4 per cent contributed.

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The airplane

Change in Tammany's Character Seen in Headquarters Transfer

Abandonment of Old Building Declared Indicative of New Phase in Long Series of Transformations Undergone by Body That Rules New York City

By GUSTAVUS MYERS
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall" Etc.

The recent sale of Tammany Hall's headquarters on Fourteenth Street near Third Avenue, New York City, is much more significant than the mere disposal of a building. It denotes another and well-defined change in the character of the Tammany Hall organization. This aspect has not been generally linked with the abandonment of the old building, yet it is nevertheless closely connected.

Since its origin, Tammany has undergone a succession of changes.

At first, as the Society of St. Tammany or Columbian Order it was a purely private association.

Its founder was William Mooney, a New York City upholsterer, whose purpose was to group democratic elements as an opposition to aristocratic aims.

At the period when the Federal Constitution was adopted the aristocratic party stood strongly for checking popular political rights and for centralization of power. Adherents of democracy regarded the party as more or less influenced by monarchial modes.

Named for Indian Chief

Hence, in selecting a name for the new society, Mooney and his colleagues chose a strictly native one. Tammany or Tammanend was an Indian chief noted for his love of freedom and his independence. During the American Revolution patriots had dubbed him a saint in ridicule of imported saints such as St. George, St. Andrew and St. David designating societies which proclaimed their fealty to King George III.

Among the societies active in promoting the cause of America's independence the name of St. Tammany was conspicuous. With the Revolution's success they dissolved.

The Society of St. Tammany or Columbian Order is almost as old as the United States Government itself. It was founded on May 12, 1789, within two weeks after the establishment of the national Government. The democracy which it espoused was not, however, our modern kind of democracy. Then and for more than 30 years subsequently Tammany was what might be appropriately termed a middle-class body.

Opposed to government by hereditary aristocracy it, at the same time, looked down upon what were styled the lower orders. Only men owning required values in real estate were allowed to vote at public elections. Tammany long did nothing to alter this condition, based, legislative representation upon estates.

A Speechmaking Start

For some years after its formation the activities of the Society of St. Tammany were more those of speechmaking and convivial character than of active partisanship. With its officers holding Indian titles of grand sachem and sachems, the society liked to demonstrate its Indian garb and ceremonial both privately and publicly. Frequent banquets were held at which members expressed their democratic sentiments, and there were periodic parades serving as an exhibition of the society's importance.

When the Republican and the Federalist parties came into existence in 1808, the Society of St. Tammany precipitated into intense partisanship. It aligned itself with the Democratic Party (later called the Democratic Party) led nationally by Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, the New York leader, astute in managing and fertile in planning, saw

At that stage Tammany Hall was controlled by bankers who resorted to every artifice to maintain their hold upon an organization which they had used to procure their clerks and otherwise enrich themselves.

So strongly were they entrenched that outside pressure was necessary to expel them. The Workingmen's Party, organized in 1829, and its successor, the Equal Rights Party, mustered such popular strength and campaigned so effectively against the banker leaders that Tammany Hall's general committee in 1832 rid itself of that element.

Propriety also demanded new types of leaders. Tammany leaders were not more intrinsically corrupt than those of the opposition, but their methods were less artful and more exposed to condemnation. The most notorious Tammany leader of this era was Samuel Swartwout; as Collector of the Port of New York he embezzled \$1,222,000 from the United States Government.

An Abrupt Change

Control of Tammany Hall underwent an abrupt change after 1840. Slum gang leaders seized power. This was a time when heavy immigration, largely Irish, poured into New York City. Prejudice against them as Roman Catholics was strong. Numbers who could not get work banded in rowdy gangs. Unscrupulous ward politicians facilitated their naturalization, introduced them into politics, and used their redoubtable power to overawe opponents, pack primaries and commit frauds at elections.

The most skillful and unprincipled of all the politicians using the gangs was Fernando Wood. He succeeded in marshaling them as a compact body within the Tammany organization, insuring his own advancement to high political office.

But over and above Tammany's use and misuse of the gangs was its policy of welcoming and encouraging immigrants while its opponents slurred and antagonized them. This consistent humane treatment of immigrants assured Tammany a new and adhering source of strength.

The year 1867 brought a new development in Tammany's career. Now entered the supreme leader or boss. Previously, Tammany had been directed by combinations or cliques of leaders none of whom either claimed or exercised dictatorial power.

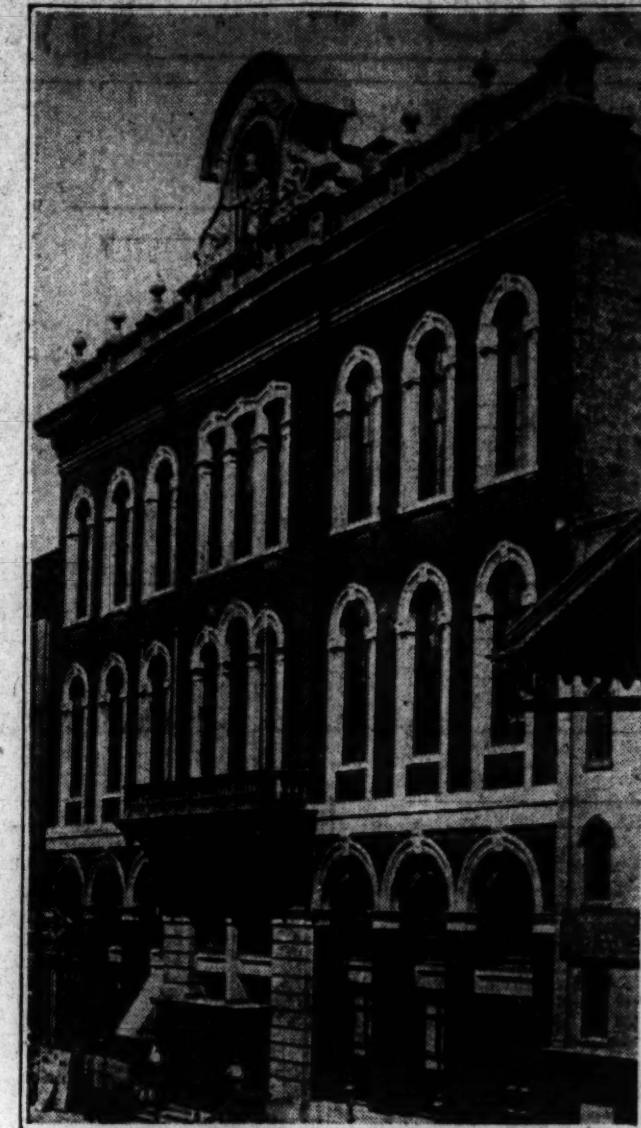
First Absolute Leader

The first leader to make himself absolute was William M. Tweed. A chairmaker's son, he had gained neighborhood popularity as a volunteer fireman, had served as a member of the "Forty Thieves" Board of Aldermen in 1851-52, and had pushed his way to control of the Tammany organization.

One of the first acts of his domination was to order the discarding of the old Tammany Hall Building down town and the erection of a new building on Fourteenth Street. Tammany district leaders and their associates were so opulent that the necessary funds were subscribed without delay. However antiquated and shabby the Fourteenth Street building has been for many years, it was considered pretentious when it was opened in 1868. The speeches were impressive and the ceremonies imposing.

Disclosures in 1871 revealed that the Tweed "ring" plundered New York City of at least \$75,000,000 in direct loot; including great issues of

"Wigwam" Tammany Is Abandoning



Headquarters of Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street, New York, as They Appeared in 1868.

fraudulent bonds, the full amount of which its adversaries underrated. It was probably \$200,000,000. Tweed passed on in jail; his confederates escaped punishment. The city recovered only \$76,000 of the entire sum taken.

For a time Tammany seemed prostrate. But only for a few years. Tweed's successor as boss was "Honest" John Kelly. A product of a rough ward school of politics, he was, however, gifted with keen political sagacity. He induced some of the leading reform Democrats who had helped overthrow the Tweed "ring" to reorganize Tammany Hall.

"Varnish of Respectability"

This reorganization did not go deep; a large part of Tammany's regular membership were saloonkeepers or other varieties of ward heelers. But superficially Tammany now had a varnish of respectability. It also had an enormous vitality

which its adversaries underrated. It came in direct contact with the tenement house masses whose good will it held by its human qualities of treating them as political equals and its assistance to those in trouble.

Richard Croker, who became Tammany's boss after Kelly's passing in 1886, was likewise stamped with the methods of his rough environment and turbulent political training. The systematic freebooting carried on during his leadership was exposed by several legislative investigations. Croker was followed by Charles F. Murphy. This boss, too, was a seasoned ward politician and had been a saloonkeeper.

Meanwhile, without their effect be-

ing perceived, noted changes in New York City's composition were taking place. The Manhattan of former times with its many vacant lots and disreputable haunts—gambler resorts—had largely disappeared. New York became more refined. A code of new laws had been enacted prohibiting child labor and safeguarding primaries and elections.

Effects of Education

The cumulative results of compulsory education produced both an intelligent population and a demand for higher political capacity. Then came the abolition of saloons which always had been vicious centers of ward political influence and manipulation.

These and other changes in conditions, standards and conduct were finally reflected in Tammany Hall. And so, with Murphy's passing in 1924, the district leaders chose an entirely new type of directing leader in the person of George W. Olvany. A university graduate and lawyer, Mr. Olvany had served as a judge in the Court of General Sessions.

He is not less of a practical politician than were his predecessors, but the kind of politics which he has announced as Tammany's aim is that of giving the good government insisted upon by the predominance of voters. This policy, if persisted in, will prove politically expedient as morally right. The new district leaders are also men of varying degrees of education, and in accord with Judge Olvany's views.

The new building according to Mr. Olvany, will be erected on the south corner of Seventeenth Street and Union Square, within a short distance of the Washington Irving House and a number of other famous landmarks identified with the artistic and cultural interests of New York half a century ago. It is to be of early colonial architecture, flanked on one side by stores, with an imposing entrance on Union Square.

The hall will have a seating capacity of 1,200 and the offices of the executives will be near by. While the purchase price was not made public it is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$500,000, the assessment of the property and the improvements on it for 1927 having been \$513,000.

The old Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street was purchased by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day under the name of the D. & A. Land Improvement Corporation, formed solely for the purpose of acquiring the property. News of the sale of this old site was published only recently.

The new site was purchased from Barnett L. Davidson, and has on it an apartment house and several dwellings.

TUFTS DEBATERS WIN

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—In an inter-collegiate debate, representatives of Tufts College, taking the affirmative, won a two-to-one decision over the Bowdoin team on the question, "Resolved, that co-education in the higher institutions of learning is preferable to the segregation of the sexes."

Meanwhile, without their effect be-

TAMMANY HALL ACQUIRES NEW 'WIGWAM' SITE

Will Build Headquarters at Union Square, Remaining in Old Neighborhood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEXT YORK—Tammany Hall will not desert the neighborhood in which it has prospered for the last half century or more, according to an announcement just made by its leader, George W. Olvany, who said that, following the sale of its present Wigwam in East Fourteenth Street, the organization has acquired a site at Union Square and Seventeenth Street upon which a new Tammany headquarters will be erected.

The report originally circulated, that Tammany would purchase a new site in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue or Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was for purposes of real estate strategy—to prevent property values where Tammany wanted to move from soaring sky high, it was intimated.

The new building according to Mr. Olvany, will be erected on the south corner of Seventeenth Street and Union Square, within a short distance of the Washington Irving House and a number of other famous landmarks identified with the artistic and cultural interests of New York half a century ago. It is to be of early colonial architecture, flanked on one side by stores, with an imposing entrance on Union Square.

The hall will have a seating capacity of 1,200 and the offices of the executives will be near by. While the purchase price was not made public it is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$500,000, the assessment of the property and the improvements on it for 1927 having been \$513,000.

The old Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street was purchased by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day under the name of the D. & A. Land Improvement Corporation, formed solely for the purpose of acquiring the property. News of the sale of this old site was published only recently.

The new site was purchased from Barnett L. Davidson, and has on it an apartment house and several dwellings.

TUFTS DEBATERS WIN

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—In an inter-collegiate debate, representatives of Tufts College, taking the affirmative, won a two-to-one decision over the Bowdoin team on the question, "Resolved, that co-education in the higher institutions of learning is preferable to the segregation of the sexes."

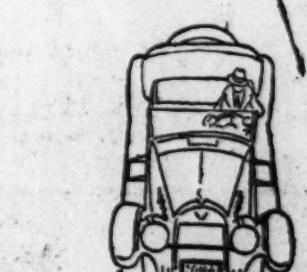
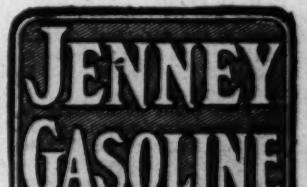
Meanwhile, without their effect be-

Ready for Cold Weather?

These are the days when you may expect sudden changes in temperature—be prepared. Stop at the nearest Jenney Station and get a tankful of Jenney Gas. Note the ease of starting—the absence of choking and sputtering—the strong, even pull of your motor. Jenney Gasoline is all power—clean, full-burning, dependable.



There's a Jenney Station near you. Visit it — note the friendly atmosphere —whether you buy or not. You'll know it by this sign —



We Pay CASH

FOR YOUR OLD
Jewelry, Diamonds
Pearls, Precious Stones
Gold, Silver, Platinum

William A. Thompson Co.
Established 1868
125 Tremont Street, Boston
Opp. Park St. Church Liberty 9472

Withers Specialty Shop

33 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

"Boston's Famed Specialty Shop"

Where you can select with ease and comfort, the following:

Gloves, Hosiery, Bags, Lingerie and Smart Negligees, Handkerchiefs from the best French and English houses.

We invite your inspection

CHADBOURNE TIE SHOP

Unusual Line of IMPORTED TIES
Attractive Patterns

29 Devonshire Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Special \$2.00
Brooch

Platinum Overlaid
On Solid White Gold
One diamond between two sapphires
Or other stones
Mail orders filled

ARTHUR W. FITT
2 Winter Street, 4th Floor
Boston, Mass.

Seeking something unusual? Do come in and see our wide assortment of artistic cast and wrought iron chairs, tables, door hinges, candle sticks fashioned by old and new world craftsmen.

Moderately priced

\$4.00

Japanese Silhouette Wall Plaques as pictured.

\$4.00

Pe Iron Shoppe

Division of E. T. Ryan Iron Works, Allston, Mass.

472 Boylston Street, Boston

Goods of Quality for \$1.00

Window Thermometers
Nickel Flash Light
Fountain Pen
Boy Scout Knife
Mystery Box
Hyper Tank
and many other Useful Things and Toys

Wrought Iron Lamp

\$3.49

Compass

with shade and cord.

GOLD TIPPED ADJUSTABLE

Chandler & Barber Co.
194 Summer Street, Boston

ELECTRIC CORN POPPER Practical—Useful

Delicious pop corn that tastes right—easily and safely made with the Excel Electric Corn Popper.

Comes complete with cord ready to attach to lamp socket

Finished in full nickel

\$2.75

The EDISON SHOPS

147 Boylston Street, Boston

Opposite Loew's State

Telephone: KENmore 4360-4361

Suggestions

Wood Baskets

Variety of colors.

\$5.25 to \$10.

Also Wrought Iron and Brass
Wood Holders and Boxes

Bellows

A splendid assortment. Carved, plain, brass and painted.

Priced

\$1.50 to \$25

Extra long carved ones, 27 in. to 45 in., just received from abroad.

Hearth Brushes

RADIO

Circuit and Construction of New B-D Is Discussed

Several Circuit Changes Made—New Tuner Adaptable to Either A. C. or Battery Use

This is the second of three articles on the new Browning-Drake kit set, adapted as a two-tube tuner for use with a new Silver-Marshall power amplifier.

By VONLEY D. HURD

Being commissioned to write a constructional article for a two-tube receiver based on the new Browning-Drake kit set illustrated in our issue of Monday, Dec. 12 is hardly an inspiration. It is going to be harder to write the story by far than to build the set.

In the first place there is little constructional material to write about. A study of the unit illustrated shows it to be almost the complete two-tube tuner in itself. The addition of a couple of sockets, choke coils and fixed condensers and a few pieces of wire completes the job, together with a front and sub-panel which may be obtained drilled ready for use.

We might diverge a bit at this time and take up a few points shown on the diagram which were not covered in our first story in this series. Comparing the circuit with the previous B-D circuits we will note several changes. Starting at the front and we see the trimmer condenser shunted across the regular antenna tuning condenser.

The next point of interest is the adoption of the parallel feed idea. This means that the B current for the first tube is fed through a choke and the plate circuit of that tube coupled over to the regular B-D slot wound transformer by a coupling condenser. This tends to isolate the first circuit to a greater degree than with the usual practice, making the set more stable and therefore easier to neutralize.

Coupling Condenser Large

It will be noticed that the size of the coupling condenser is quite large. This is due to the fact that a smaller condenser would tend to make the first tube act as a detector rather than an amplifier. This is based on joint research work of G. H. Browning and Dr. Chaffee of Harvard University, the technical details being given by them in a paper delivered before the Institute of Radio Engineers last year.

The next point of interest is the method of neutralization. An auxiliary coil is mounted below the low potential end of the transformer secondary and is in turn connected to the neutralizing condenser. This, combined with the parallel feed, makes it possible to neutralize a large tube of the storage battery or A. C. type in the first stage without difficulty, an advantage in many ways over the previously used 199 type of tube.

In the diagram shown, the A. C. arrangement for this set is shown. For D. C. operation, the filament and filament connections and rheostat control of the first tube for volume are used in place of those shown. The rheostat shown in series with the B plus lead is eliminated, this being part of the A. C. arrangement. It is used as a volume control in place of the usual rheostat arrangement.

This kit may be either built with the new A. C. tubes or may be operated, as formerly, from a storage battery and a trickle charger. The new A. C. tubes have worked out very satisfactorily indeed, with the exception that many that have been tested have been somewhat short-lived. Of course, many set builders will desire to make the receiver operated entirely from the electric light wiring diagrams for the electrically operated tuner is given. Many others will feel that the day of the A. C. tube is approaching, but is still not here, and will desire to make the tuner a storage battery proposition.

Wiring Is Simplified

Few constructional details on the tuner are necessary as all units are placed so that wiring is simplified as much as possible. Of course, the high potential wires should be kept well away from each other. The 5 mfd. by-pass condenser between

the plate of the R. F. and the primary of the R. F. transformer should be kept well away from the shield as shown in the pictures. The lead from the extra turns on the secondary to the neutralizing or balancing condenser should be kept well away from all other connections. Also, be sure this lead is connected to the stator plates of the neutralizing condenser and not to the stator, i.e., the stator plates of the neutralizing condenser should go direct to the grid of the first tube. The .0001 condenser in series with the antenna should be tested to its size if possible. In fact, it might be better if the home constructor so desires, to put in a precise variable .001 and this can be adjusted to his own peculiar antenna conditions. A midget condenser of 135 mmf. is placed in parallel with the first tuning condenser and it must be slightly adjusted when distant stations are received. The balancing and tuning of the receiver are exactly the same as the previous models of Browning-Drake.

It has been found that, as a rule, the set builder must experiment somewhat in order to get the best operation from the A. C. type of tube. The diagram shown covers the use of two 237 tubes, using one of these as a R. F. amplifier. A C battery of at least 4½ volts should be put on the cathode connection as shown in the diagram. The connection to the center point of the resistor across the heater of these tubes necessitates considerable experimenting.

Biasing A. C. Tubes

The makers of these tubes usually advise a positive or negative bias between the center point on the resistor and the ground, or between 22 and 45 volts. However, in many cases it will be found that as good results will be obtained by making this connection directly to the ground.

The tubes used in the two-tube tuner herein described may be either of the storage battery type or may be 199s. The connections are shown in the diagram and it will be noted by the home constructor that the only difference in the A. C. and D. C. diagrams is the change in the filament circuits.

The writer believes that the storage battery type tubes are more satisfactory for the average set builder. A 301-A tube is recommended for the R. F. amplifier with a 300-A as detector. The ballast resistance shown in the diagram for this combination should be one-half ameri-ballast.

In the kit-set described no A. C. terminals are put on the set. A twisted pair may be taken out for these connections; whether the set is D. C. or A. C. operated. In the latter case, of course, it is essential that a twisted pair be used.

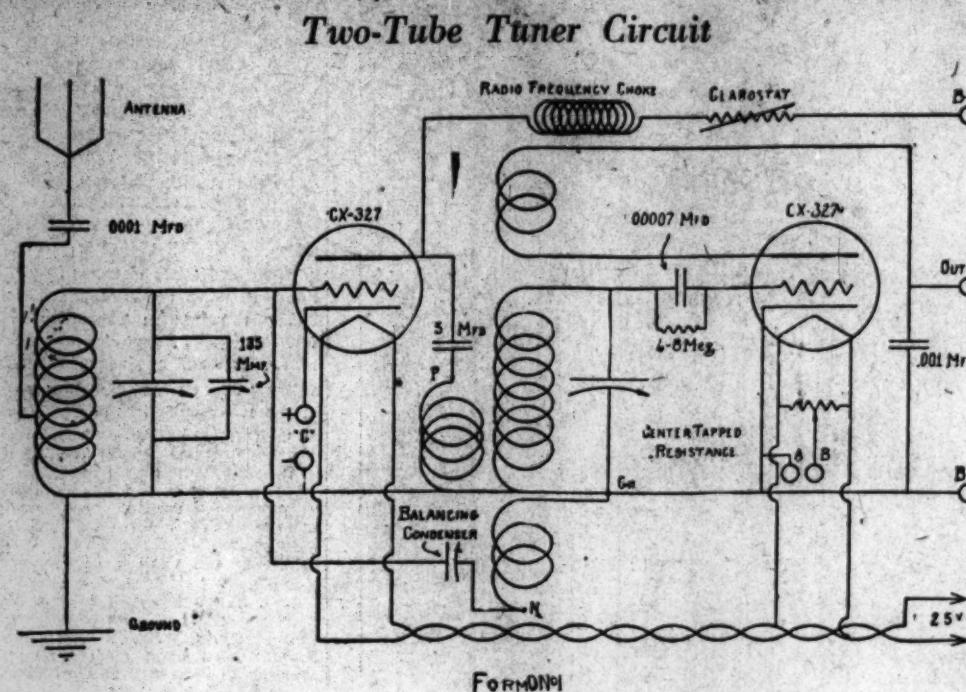
This two-tube tuner may also be made a dry cell proposition, using two 199 tubes and very satisfactory operation results. Three No. 6 dry cells will operate the filament of the 199 tubes for many months and those constructors not wishing to experiment with A. C. tubes and not having a storage battery at their command, may use the 199s in this connection with satisfaction.

ACADEMY TRUSTEES NAMED

NEW YORK (AP)—Four new trustees of the American Academy in Rome were elected at the annual meeting. They were Walter Damrosch of New York, Prof. Clarence W. Mendell of Yale University, and Walter S. Brewster and Alfred E. Hamill of Chicago. It was announced that a special donation had been received which would permit increase of the annual fellowship allowance to \$1500, with a special travel allowance of \$500.

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Radio Program Notes

PROGRAMS of WEAF, New York, radiated through the new transmitter at Bellmore, L. I., are being received in the Far North by the Donald MacMillan Arctic expedition, according to messages received from the operator of station WNP, aboard the expedition schooner Bowdoin.

For several months Arthur Glamann, a member of the Bellmore staff, has been in communication from his home with the Bowdoin through a 100-watt station operating under the call letters 2VI. A recent message which Commander MacMillan gave permission to be published was received by Glamann as follows:

"MacMillan Arctic expedition, Antonito Bay, WNP, 1927, 2:30 p.m. est., Nov. 29. WEAF. Your station is in with great power, enjoy programs after supper time. We tune in WEAF better than any other station. —Hinno, operator, WNE."

A home and fireside radio party is the latest addition to a list of programs being sponsored by national advertisers this year. The Wilam Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation of Bloomington, Ill., have engaged the facilities of WBBM, Chicago, each Monday evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, and have arranged an array of talent that will satisfy the most critical tastes.

A genial host invites all listeners

to attend the party, which numbers among its attractions vocal solos to organ and trio accompaniment, organ duets, a concert orchestra, vocal harmony, and two recording dance orchestras. Anyone desiring to contribute to this party should tune in to WBBM, Chicago, and should anyone desire to become a member of this party, one needs only to inform WBBM of that wish.

The fourth concert in the ninth season of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra will be given at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Monday evening, Dec. 19, at 8:15 o'clock, Pacific time, under the direction of Georg Schneevoigt. The program will be broadcast as usual, by remote control from KPF, Los Angeles. In addition to the regular series of 28 concerts, there are 11 special programs to be broadcast by this conductor.

The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra has attained prominence throughout the world, and is rated as one of the leaders. Georg Schneevoigt, the new conductor, was born in

1912 and has had a varied musical career.

Charles H. Gabriel, Jr., former newspaper man, magazine writer and musician, has been appointed assistant program director, under William S. Rainey, program director of the Pacific Coast Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Gabriel is the son of the well-known composer of religious music. From 1912 to 1916 he was head instructor of piano and theory at the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music and at the Northwestern Conservatory.

Under the new plan, the station will have as many good features during the day as it does in the evening. Every form of musical program will be included in these daytime presentations, because good programs are needed during the day when a potential audience of listeners can be served. Heretofore, most stations throughout the country have concentrated primarily on the development of their evening programs.

Old Spanish Christmas carols, some of which perhaps have never before been heard in this country, will be broadcast from WEAL, Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, December 19, when Lillian Howard Mann, contralto, will present a program of carols from various nations. The Spanish carols were procured by one of WMCA's leading organizers during a visit to Spain. They are said to be exceptionally lovely examples of Spanish folk song, and for their radio presentation Mrs. Mann will use the original manuscript which has never been printed.

Other carols which will be sung during this program will include several from Germany, France and Russia. Lillian Howard Mann is one of Baltimore's leading contraltos, frequently being heard there in concert and recital. She is a member of one of the largest church choirs in Baltimore and has sung a number of

times over WBAL. This program of carols will be broadcast from 3:30 to 3:45 o'clock, eastern standard time.

A recent addition to the regular WBET schedule of broadcasts is the weekly talk entitled, "What's What in Radio," given every Monday night at 7:50 by Henry P. Hayes, the well-known Boston engineer and authority on multi-tube receiving sets.

Although this series has been on the air but a fortnight, it has already aroused considerable interest among technically inclined listeners. In addition to relating some interesting experiences in listening to the transmission of European short and long-wave stations, Mr. Hayes makes a practice of answering over the radio all questions submitted to him by persons in his audience.

Mr. Hayes' interest in radio dates from wireless days before the war, in which he saw service on the battle fronts of France. Returning to peace-time activity, he plunged into radio in earnest, making a special study of radiofrequency and super-heterodyne combinations, attaining surprising results both in the matter of distance obtained and faithfulness of reproduction. About a year ago he satisfied an ambition of long standing to construct a receiving set which would make it possible to tune in on anything on the air between 20 and 20,000 meters without the necessity of changing coils, by building a huge receiver embodying 28 tubes in which the various frequency band changes are accomplished by the simple action of throwing switches. By this very ingenious combination Mr. Hayes is able to change from a local broadcasting station to the transatlantic telephone traffic and again shift to the short-wave signal of an amateur in far-away Australia. In quicker time than it takes one to tell about it.

Not dismayed by the fact that those in stock did not appeal to the shopper, the salesgirl modeled one herself so well that it was accepted. During the entire process, she displayed such an attitude of friendliness and eagerness to satisfy that the buyer went away in a very grateful frame of mind.

During the next few days, the favorable comments from her friends upon the way in which the hat fitted and looked were so numerous that the purchases of that hat were moved to wife congenitally to the management of the store for having such a courteous and helpful clerk.

It was necessary at a later period for the same lady to go again to the store. The girl recognized her at once, and fairly beaming, she said: "I am so glad to see you again! I wanted so much to tell you that that nice letter you wrote was published in one of our advertisements and I was given a rise in salary!"

IRISH PEER CONTINUES FLIGHT TO CAPE TOWN

WADDELL HALFA. Egyptian Sudan, Dec. 14 (P)—John Carberry, the Irish peer whose real name is Baron Carberry, arrived here yesterday morning on his solo flight from Croydon to Cape Town. He left shortly after his landing for Khartum, starting on the most difficult stage of his journey.

Mr. Carberry dropped the use of his title some time ago. He planned to cross Central Africa and follow the route used by the Royal Air Force in recent flights.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Queen Mary Aids Furnishing of Viceroy's Palace in New Delhi

Her Majesty Passes Upon Proposed Pieces by Means of Photographs—Native Arts Today Shown by Furnishings to Be Flourishing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA.—The furnishing of the huge palace, Viceregal Lodge, where Lord and Lady Irwin will take up their residence in India's new capital probably during the cold weather, is a home-making task of endless detail, to which they have been devoting their close personal attention.

Queen Mary also has taken a keen interest in the furnishing, and photographs of pieces of furniture have regularly been sent to her for approval. Finished specimens of every variety of furniture, carpets, upholstery, cushions and curtains have been prepared, and have received the personal approval of Lord and Lady Irwin beforehand.

The furniture has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the architect of New Delhi. Both Lord Reading and Lord Irwin have insisted that the furnishing should be carried out to the utmost possible extent with Indian material and Indian workmanship. The Madras forests have contributed beautiful rosewood; Jubbulpore and Burma have sent teak; the distant Andaman Islands have contributed padouk wood, north Indian forests have sent shisham and naide.

All the carpets have been made in India, orders having been placed mainly at Amritsar and Agra. The carpet for Lady Irwin's sitting room is in a beautiful shade of light green, and was made in Amritsar. The city of Benares has sent material for cushions. Silks have come from Bhagalpur and Benares. Materials for more cushions have come from Madras. Prints for curtains have come from Farrokhabad in the United Provinces. All the carpets, the tapestry, the silks, and other fabrics, are handwoven, and show that the Indian workman of today has not lost the skill of his forefathers.

The only articles not made in India are a few specimens of antique English furniture which were obtained and used by the Home Committee appointed to advise the Secretary of State on Government House, and sent out to India after the Indian Advisory Committee had broken up.

It is said that Lord Reading rejoiced, and that Lord Irwin is secretly dismayed, at the prospect of moving into this enormous palace being built for him and his successors. No doubt the cost of upkeep will be very great for whoever lives there.

More than 100 rebels have been slain in the combined federal campaign against them during the last week in the states of Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Michoacan. Twenty-three were slain when a band of fanatics commanded by Felix Barajas, Dionisio Hernandez and Dámaso Feliz was dispersed at Cuquio, state of Jalisco.

About 100 rebels were in a battle between federal forces commanded by Gen. Avila, Comacho and 600 rebels led by the chieftain, Gorozteta, at Rancho Nuevo. The Roman Catholic priest, Jose Cabrales, was identified as one.

The federal forces captured large quantities of ammunition, dynamite bombs, material intended to wreck railroads and articles for use in religious services.

An eminent Educationist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM.—Hundreds of changes of names of Jews are registered in a recent official gazette, revealing a tendency among Zionists to break with past associations and assimilate with the country to which they have come to build their national home. Incidentally, they are reviving Hebrew names which have gone out of use since the exile of the Jews from Palestine.

Long unwieldy Slavic names such as Nierpniamishchi or Posviteniansky have been changed to Hebrew names like Ben Ari or Urieli. Some of the new names are translations into Hebrew from the old, others are mere transliterations.

Boy Rulers Succeed to Two Monarchies

Young Sultan of Morocco, the Choice of Ulema, Speaks Five Languages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RABAT, MOROCCO.—Within but a few months two children have come to the thrones of their respective countries. Little King Michael of Rumania is King because he is the direct heir to the throne; Sultan

The Choice of Morocco

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS CO-OPERATORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Prince of Wales' interest in co-operation, which he has once more shown by his recent visit to the Shieldhall works of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., in Glasgow, in no way surprises those co-operators who know that His Royal Highness is actually a co-operator, although he has not yet become a member of the British co-operative movement.

For a considerable time past, the wool from the Prince's "E. P." ranch has been marketed co-operatively through the Canadian Woolgrowers' Association. In addition, it will be recalled that not long ago he joined the Alberta wheat pool.

INDIANS LEAVE AFRICA IN GROWING NUMBERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DURBAN, Natal.—Presumably as an effect of uneasiness felt by some Indians over their future status in this country, there have been an ever-increasing outward flow of Indians.

Applications for repatriation from the laboring class are being received by the Protector of Indian Immigration at a rate of 30,000 per week, and there is always a waiting list of 400. Over 200 repatriates left by the steamer *Ussanga* recently, and the next boat will take 250. The increased exodus dates from the beginning of this year.

FARMING URGED AS A COLLEGE REQUIREMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—To help British boys proceeding to take up land overseas, the question of making agriculture a subject in the entrance examination of the London University is under discussion between that institution and the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. C. H. Lockitt, headmaster of Bungay grammar School, advocating this course, said:

"Many boys from all sorts of schools are emigrating to the colonies. We feel that it would be of inestimable value—not only nationally but imperially, if we could give them some sort of knowledge of the basis upon which agricultural science is reared."

Mulay Mohammed has been chosen by the religious peers of Morocco called the Ulema, and because he is the son of the late Sultan.

The new young Sultan, who was proclaimed in a deluge of rain, is a fine-looking lad, and seems every inch a Sultan. It was a splendid procession that swept forward up the hill past the stronghold of the Oudayas, the Sultan's train of standard-bearing horsemen pressing close, and the crowds of all ages, estates and avocations, save women who only may be on the roofs, surging around the sultan.

"Inch-Allah" (if God wills) the young Sultan will reign in an enlightened way; he speaks five languages, has had a modern education, and his face is fine, clear, attractive.

MEXICAN TROOPS DISPERSE REBELS

Campaigns in Three States Are Showing Results

MEXICO CITY (P.)—**DISPATCHES** from Puebla say that Carlos Diaz de Urdanavia, prominent attorney, and Joaquin Cardoso, Roman Catholic priest, have been arrested by judicial police sent from Mexico City to investigate whether they were connected with activities of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty.

More than 100 rebels have been slain in the combined federal campaign against them during the last week in the states of Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Michoacan. Twenty-three were slain when a band of fanatics commanded by Felix Barajas, Dionisio Hernandez and Dámaso Feliz was dispersed at Cuquio, state of Jalisco.

About 100 rebels were in a battle between federal forces commanded by Gen. Avila, Comacho and 600 rebels led by the chieftain, Gorozteta, at Rancho Nuevo. The Roman Catholic priest, Jose Cabrales, was identified as one.

The federal forces captured large quantities of ammunition, dynamite bombs, material intended to wreck railroads and articles for use in religious services.

An eminent Educationist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The defeat of the Lang Labor Government at the New South Wales elections, recently concluded, disposes for a time of the questions relating to the abolition of the upper house of the State Parliament and the abolition of "imported governors."

J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, claimed to have the right to abolish the Legislative Council and imported governors too (if the British Imperial Government would consent), without specifically asking the people. The Labor Government at length went to the country, and was defeated. The Legislative Council will not therefore be abolished.

Mr. Bavin, head of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, which is associated with the Country Party, will ask the people to authorize reform of the council, making it an elective body instead of a nominated chamber. Its members at present hold office for life. They are not paid, but will be if the council is made elective. The members of the Legislative Assembly (the lower house) are paid at the rate of £875 per annum, have free railway passes over all the railroads of all the states, and other concessions and perquisites.

The policy of the Bavin Government will be progress with financial soundness. The late Government imposed new burdens on manufacturers and retailers, and some effort will be made to reduce these. The 44-hour-week policy, family endowment, and pensions to widows will all be continued. Many workers in this State put in their 44 hours on five days, and are off duty from Friday evening until Monday morning.

KING'S COLLEGE HEAD A BRITISH HONDURAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King's College, one of London's chief educational institutions, has a new head in Prof. William Reginald Halliday, after winning a Craven Fellowship at Oxford. Studied at Berlin and at Athens, and was later a lecturer in Glasgow on Greek History and Archaeology.

THE CHOICE OF MOROCCO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RABAT, MOROCCO.—Within but a few months two children have come to the thrones of their respective countries. Little King Michael of Rumania is King because he is the direct heir to the throne; Sultan

The Choice of Morocco

PROF. W. R. HALLIDAY

The New Principal of King's College, After Winning a Craven Fellowship at Oxford. Studied at Berlin and at Athens, and Was Later a Lecturer in Glasgow on Greek History and Archaeology.

UNIVERSITY VALUED BY BELGRADE PEOPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA.—The last rector of the University of Belgrade, Pavle Popovitch, initiated the issue of a university calendar. Belgrade University, with faculties attached at Skopje (South Serbia) and Subotica

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BELFAST, Northern Ireland.—Charles Reginald Hoffmeister, had his surname changed to Halliday in 1905. He had a distinguished career at Oxford, where he was awarded one of the coveted "Craven" fellowships. He also studied at Berlin and Athens, afterward becoming lecturer at Glasgow on Greek history and archaeology. His published works include "Greek Divination," "The Pagan Background of Early Christianity," and "Folklore Stories, Ancient and Modern." During the war he was an intelligence officer at Crete.

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The Choice of Morocco

C. L. N. A.

MULAY MOHAMMED HAMADA
Youthful Monarch, Third Son of Mulay Yussef, is Well Educated and Has Command of Five Languages.

"PUZZLE JOURNEY" PROVES GOOD SPORT AND STIFF TEST ON LONDON HISTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A new and attractive form of outdoor competition has been devised by the Londoners' Circle, an organization started several years ago to encourage Londoners in a closer study of their huge community. The circle has just had a "puzzle journey" which has been most successful, and has called forth real knowledge of the highways, byways, and history of the city.

The ramble started from the steps of the Royal Exchange, which is across from the Bank of England. Ludgate Circus was the goal, but each participant was obliged to follow the route supplied on a type-written paper.

The first direction was to "burrow underground and emerge on a street bearing a Royal name" (King William Street), and "a church over a tube station" (St. Mary Woolnoth), thence down "a street of many signs, known to merchants of old" (Lombard Street) to a building "bearing the name of a martyred king" (St. Edmund). Thence they were directed into a yard wherein is "an inn immortalized by Dickens" (the George and Vulture).

Other clues led those who were following their London to Bengal Court,

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ground and drag a trailer has produced at least two wonderful machines. Both of these are shown with their wheels at what seem impossible angles. The Armstrong-Siddeley would appear to have joints allowing all four wheels to operate at different angles and heights while leaving the chassis on a level plane. For ordinary running on a good road the wheels are fitted with solid rubber tires, but should a greater grip be necessary to go up or down a steep or slippery gradient, spade-shaped blades can be swung into position over the rubber tires. The Scammell Rigid six-wheeler was shown with its rear wheels on each side at different angles and at opposite angles to those on the other side, yet leaving the chassis perfectly level. It would seem that there must be a big future for machines of this type for use in opening up new country in the colonies and dominions. The caterpillar traction has already proved itself, but it was novel to see it applied to the "honey-wheel" barrow.

This is part of a widespread movement in Britain to remove the friction between the classes which produced last year's coal stoppage and general strike. The general council of the trades union congress had the invitation before it at its last meeting and decided to consider it further.

There is some difference of opinion in trade union circles upon the utility of such a conference, since it must raise the question of restriction of output, on which British labor is sharply divided. The majority feel, however, that there are general questions besides, which could usefully be discussed nationally so as to give a lead to individual industries.

J. Robert Clynes, president of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and George Hicks, former president of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, have taken a leading part in pressing for such a conference.

It is explained that the only reason the invitation has been left to be sent by individual employers, instead of being transmitted on behalf of their class by the Confederation of Employers Organization and the Federation of British Industries, is that these bodies are prevented by their constitutions from acting on such an issue.

PLEA FOR MOSLEMS TO SEND GIRLS TO SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—Higher education was a thing which could afford advantage to the girls of today, but diplomas and degrees should not be the goal of a woman's education in this country, declared Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, who presided over the Madras Women's Educational Conference recently held at Rajahmundry. In her opinion, no joy and happiness could equal that derived from dull mental development, and it was with feelings of genuine satisfaction and pride that she looked at the magnificent buildings of the Queen Mary's College in Madras "full of joyous and intellectual young women."

Referring to the exclusion of Muslim girls from the scheme of compulsory primary education in the Madras Presidency, the Begum appealed to the Muhammadans to wake up and become sensible to the consequences of this wrong step. Islam had granted women equality in all matters, educational, social, and political, and it was difficult to conceive on what grounds the Muhammadan women in India were debarred from enjoying the rights and advantages which were their birthright.

The same increase in comfort in the omnibus was also apparent. Increase in carrying capacity was shown in a bus with six wheels to carry 104 passengers. The pneumatic-tired six-wheel omnibus has already made its appearance on the London streets and it is probably only a matter of a few years before they supplant the present four-wheel solid-tired bus.

The demand for a powerful wheeled vehicle to negotiate rough

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AVIATION

"TAKE OFF" IN AIRPLANE IS DESCRIBED FOR YOUNG PILOT

Instruction Advances to Point Where Motor Is Started and Ship Leaves Ground

By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE

Eight in a Series of Articles on Airplane Construction and Flight

IT MAY seem strange that, as a would-be pilot, we have been taught how to fly our airplane thoroughly well while we still do not know how to take off or land the machine. Of course, it must be remembered that while we appear now to possess a thorough knowledge of how to fly the plane, we still lack that experience which is very essential to success. We are now ready for our first lesson in taking off. In the first place we must remember always to make the take off—and likewise the landing—against the wind. This point has been brought out before, but is so extremely important as to withstand repetition. Suppose, for example, that there is a wind blowing at 10 miles per hour and that the minimum flying speed of the airplane is 45 miles per hour. Taking off against the wind will mean that the ground speed at the moment of leaving the surface will be only 45-10 or 35 miles per hour, and in landing under the same conditions the wheels will touch at a speed over the ground of 35 miles per hour. If the two maneuvers were undertaken with the wind instead of against it, the ground speeds in each case would be as high as 45+10, or 55 miles per hour and it is obvious that not only would the machine have to run further in getting off but

the landing run likewise would not only be longer but considerably faster, which means an increased hazard.

The airplane is, therefore, placed so that it faces into the wind and the engine started. At this time not all small airplanes are fitted with engine starters and it is, therefore, a good time for the pupil to know how the engine should be started up. This is done by what is called "swinging the propeller"; in other words the propeller must be swung around in order to give the engine the initial turnover after which, as in an automobile, it should start off itself.

Starting the Motor

This operation must be performed with the greatest care. The explosive mixture for the sun must be sucked into the cylinders with the ignition switch on in order that there shall be no pre-ignition and back fire. Then, and not until then, can the switch be turned on and the propeller blade finally swung around for the start, the mechanic being careful to swing his arms out of the way as the propeller begins to turn.

When ready to suck the mixture into the cylinders, the mechanic shouts "Switch off!" Whereupon the pilot, after looking to see that the switch is off, replies, "Switch off!" The mechanic then turns the propeller until sufficient mixture has been sucked into the cylinders. When ready to start the engine he shouts, "Contact!" The pilot switches on and replies "Contact!" the mechanic immediately swinging the propeller over compression and the engine should start. The use of the term "Contact" is in order to avoid possible confusion which might result from the use of both "Switch off" and "Switch on."

The engine started, the time has come for the actual take off. This maneuver is really nothing like as difficult to execute as is usually imagined. Having made certain that there are no obstructions ahead and that no other planes are in the act of taking off or landing, the student opens the throttle gradually until it is wide open and the machine begins to amble forward. (See Fig. 34.) The control stick must now be moved forward slightly to raise the tail off the ground and enable the plane to gather speed. Care must be taken that the tail is not raised too high or there will be the possibility of the propeller blades hitting the ground. The instructor will be keeping a close eye on this and the pupil should have no fear of making a mistake.

The plane is now speeding at ever increasing pace across the airdrome. Should the machine tend to swing sideways, this can be counteracted by ruddering in the opposite direction. Care must be taken not to over correct with the rudder or the

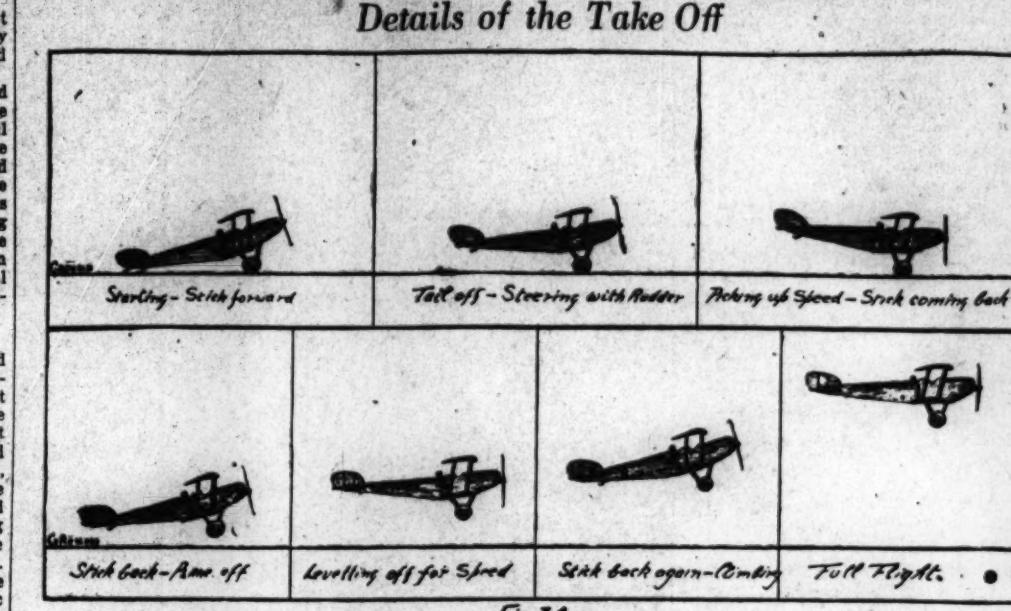


Fig. 34

swing will be immediately reversed, the plane swinging the opposite way too far. The rudder should be eased out as soon as the machine starts to turn in the required direction.

After a few seconds the plane will be traveling over the ground at a little over its minimum flying speed.

Only experience can indicate to the student when this speed is reached.

He may use the airspeed indicator,

but it is a poor plan to become dependent upon this indication, as some

way it may prove defective.

As flying speed is approached the stick must be very gradually pulled backward.

The motion must be very slight or

the plane will take off too rapidly.

As soon as the student feels the

machine in the air (all bumping on the wheels will cease at this moment) he should ease the stick forward again very slightly in order to permit the plane to gain a little more flying speed since it is bad for the young flier to attempt to climb the plane with too small a margin of speed.

After a moment or so of level flight, the machine can safely be climbed to a few hundred feet, flying straight. Remember that it is always poor piloting to attempt to

turn at which time a turn may be made.

So much for the take off. The maneuver is extremely easy to execute and with a little practice the student will become very proficient. He should remember that no attempt at taking the air should be made if there is another airplane maneuvering overhead preparatory to landing. The machine in the air about to land, according to the air traffic law, has the right of way and must be allowed to exercise this right in all cases except where the landing field is of unusual size such as to permit the machine about to take off getting well out of the way of the landing plane.

Bringing an airplane in to a landing is, without doubt, considerably more difficult than is taking off. Like all the various phases of flying however, practice makes perfect and we will now pass on to a consideration of how the pupil is to land his machine and bring his flight to a satisfactory termination.

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Sunset Stories

On to Chicago!

BACK in the corner of the baggage car on the train pounding down the rails westward, Mr. Scroggins, the old Boston Mr. Scroggins, could see nothing.

"What's the use of trying to see if you can't," murmured Scroggins to himself, and fell asleep. When he awoke, the door of the car was open and trunks were being put on. Men were shouting, and there was plenty of that jolly excitement of a train arriving and departing which is especially interesting to people and more so to a traveling squirrel. Mr. Scroggins, and the Airedale who owned the crate in which they were riding together to Chicago, poked their noses out between the slats and strained their eyes, noses and throats but not a sight could they see.

Then a man shouted to another man: "Say, Joe, why not move that crate up here near the door—give the dog and the squirrel some air, and maybe they'd like to see the sights while they travel. Heh! Heh!" The other man laughed, "Haw! Haw!" In a moment the Airedale Scroggins' living quarters were over near the open door of the car, and all of the excitement was in plain sight.

"That was nice of them," whispered Mr. Scroggins to the Airedale.

You see lots of nice people and things when you travel," said the Airedale.

Outside the car it was night but great electric lights spilled brightness in big patches. It was fun to see men moving around briskly. "People always hurry when a train is around," said the Airedale.

"Why?" said Mr. Scroggins. But he never learned why, for the hurrying outside became so exciting it was clear something was going to happen. It did. The train began to move. The car door went shut and they were off again. They could hear the great engine snorting and blowing as it cleared its lungs for the next long run, and soon they were click-clack-click-clacking along the rails. The car gave little jerks first to one side and then the other and down underneath, the wheels seemed to be saying, "Hurry up! Hurry up!"

The Airedale stretched, shivered his tall and lacy down. Mr. Scroggins took off his high hat, placed it carefully on the floor of the carriage, and sat down. The Highway Shop Christmas Cards Lamps, Shades, Italian and Spanish Pottery Wedgwood and Spode Earthenware, Glass 504 Beaver Street, Sewickley Branch Shop 3007 Jenkins Arcade—3rd Floor PITTSBURGH

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Finding of Rare Dutch Painting Adds to Memorabilia of Whaling

Old Days of Romantic Industry of the Deep Called Up When Canvas of Noted Marine Artist Is Studied—Now on Display

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While looking for rare works of art in Europe last summer, Dr. Arthur Edward Bye, curator of art, of the Pennsylvania Museum of Philadelphia, made one of his best finds of recent years in Holland in a whaling picture by Abraham Storck, a Dutch marine painter of the period 1635-1710.

Dr. Bye immediately purchased it for Carlton D. Morse, Boston, collector, who lent it to the Pennsylvania Museum, where it is now on display.

Whaling history is not restricted in interest to the maritime New Englander whose forbears for generations have been whalers, for the whaling voyages, with their rough commerce mixed with romance and adventure, are fast becoming a part of the great American saga, and it is perhaps not rash to predict that in the thoughts of future Americans they will take their places beside the adventures of the rovers of the Spanish Main, and—the accomplishments of the Pilgrims.

Whaling an Ancient Industry

According to Dr. Bye, whaling history is indeed linked with the discovery of America and the fifteenth and sixteenth century attempts to find a water route to India. It is believed that the Basques (pioneers of whaling) reached Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1373 in their search for whales. Prior to the historic voyages of Columbus and John Cabot, there was an extensive fishery in the waters of Iceland, Greenland and, it is believed, off the banks of Newfoundland. The great whale fishery of Spitzbergen was the result of the discovery of that land by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, on his way to discover the northeast route to China.

Whaling, with all it implies of commerce, industry and discovery, has already inspired a literature, and it is now also inspiring an art. But in the past, what has been pictured of whaling, while historically

important to us now, has been of little artistic value.

Storck's paintings are in many European museums and private collections, but no whaling pictures by him are listed. Certainly such of this period are very scarce, only a few being known to exist and none which combines the qualities of a fine marine with the descriptive attention to detail shown in the new find.

Drew Upon His Fancy

"At first sight the painting, with its vast expanse of cloud-swept sky, atmospheric distance and richly decked ships, reminds one of a marine by Willem van de Velde," said Dr. Bye in an interview. "A mere sea picture it is sufficient. The artist must have loved of the sea and he knew how to paint it; he knew how to paint ships too. All these he drew from his own experience, and so far so good. But there are icebergs in the picture too, and these he evidently did not know from experience. Nor did he know whales and walruses and polar bears!"

"These, undoubtedly, he drew from his imagination for whaling experts say the tails of the whales are not correct, and none of us would take the walruses and bears too seriously. However, the whaling ships are surprisingly correct. The rigging, the arrangement of the davits, the crews of the lowered boats, are all true to fact and history, and it must be of interest to students of the subject to note that such details as having exactly six men in each boat was as true to form in the seventeenth century as in the nineteenth century."

"What we see are undoubtedly ships of a Dutch whaling fleet in the Arctic waters between Spitzbergen and Greenland, where the fishing at that time was vastly prosperous, while the whales portrayed are either 'right whales,' now practically extinct in the Arctic, or possibly the 'nordcapers' which were known to the early Dutch."

Work of Famous Dutch Marine Painter of Period Above Named, Discovered in Holland Last Summer by Dr. Arthur Edward Bye, Curator of Art in the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, and Bought by Him for a Boston Collector. It is Regarded as a Rare Find.

Chicago Plans World's Fair as City's Centennial in 1933

Work on Exposition, to Cost \$30,000,000, Gets Under Way, With Mayor as Head

they do it taking a large part in the activity and development of the library. Once a month they gather together and discuss the library's affairs. They give suggestions, pass resolutions, and elect a chief for the month.

Such an organization sounds entirely different from the schools and appeals to faculties which too often are asleep during the school period. Still better than anything else, from the youngsters' point of view, is the ever present possibility of talking with one of the librarians—room for the heart. So much to say, so much to ask, difficulties at school, problems at home, anxiety on the choice of a profession, explanation of one's ideas and ideals, struggle with oneself! Children speaking of L'Heure Joyeuse say: "It is not a library, it is our home!"

Generally speaking, we have little need in France of emphasizing intellectual attainments in the library work—this side being very well cared for by the schools. But the social side of child unfoldment is too often neglected. Instinctively reluctant to accept it, still we suffer from its absence. How can we better introduce into our life than through what Barrie calls: "The great companionship of books!"

Channels of Expression

Books so dear to the French are no longer an end in themselves. Initiative, responsibility, mutual understanding of boys and girls, and service to others, find channels of expression and chances for development at L'Heure Joyeuse. Gradually children unite with the atmosphere and they blossom, each in his own particular way. And in spite of the school work the library wins the youngsters who come back to it even when they are over 17 years of age.

The first French children's library is not only a library, if that means a place where intelligence only is fed. It is "the house for boys and girls." A place where a modest attempt is made to fit them for living. Though not always successful that attempt has made and is making happy enough children to fill with joy the founders of L'Heure Joyeuse and those who pledged themselves to its upkeep, namely, the authorities of the city of Paris.

I should like to give here some account of the work done since its foundation three years ago, Nov. 12, 1924. To American people a children's library is as familiar as bread and butter, but to French people it is a daring innovation, an event in the educational world. Established on the best plan of American librarianship, L'Heure Joyeuse had to be adapted to French conditions and temperament.

Essentially different from school, must be its motto. School curriculum is very heavy in France and wholly on the intellectual sides on the other hand, school discipline is very strict. It, in addition to six hours of school studies—to say nothing of home work—children come to us, librarians, we must be able to give them a complete change of atmosphere.

Discovering Themselves

The library! Books, books again! Is it not somewhat discouraging? Yes, it to enter the library means to come to a place where to escape from daily living. "Books on one side, life on the other" is a familiar epithet. But what about a library where the young learn how to live, where they can make the discovery of themselves, where they begin to feel conscious of their possibilities and of their place in the world?

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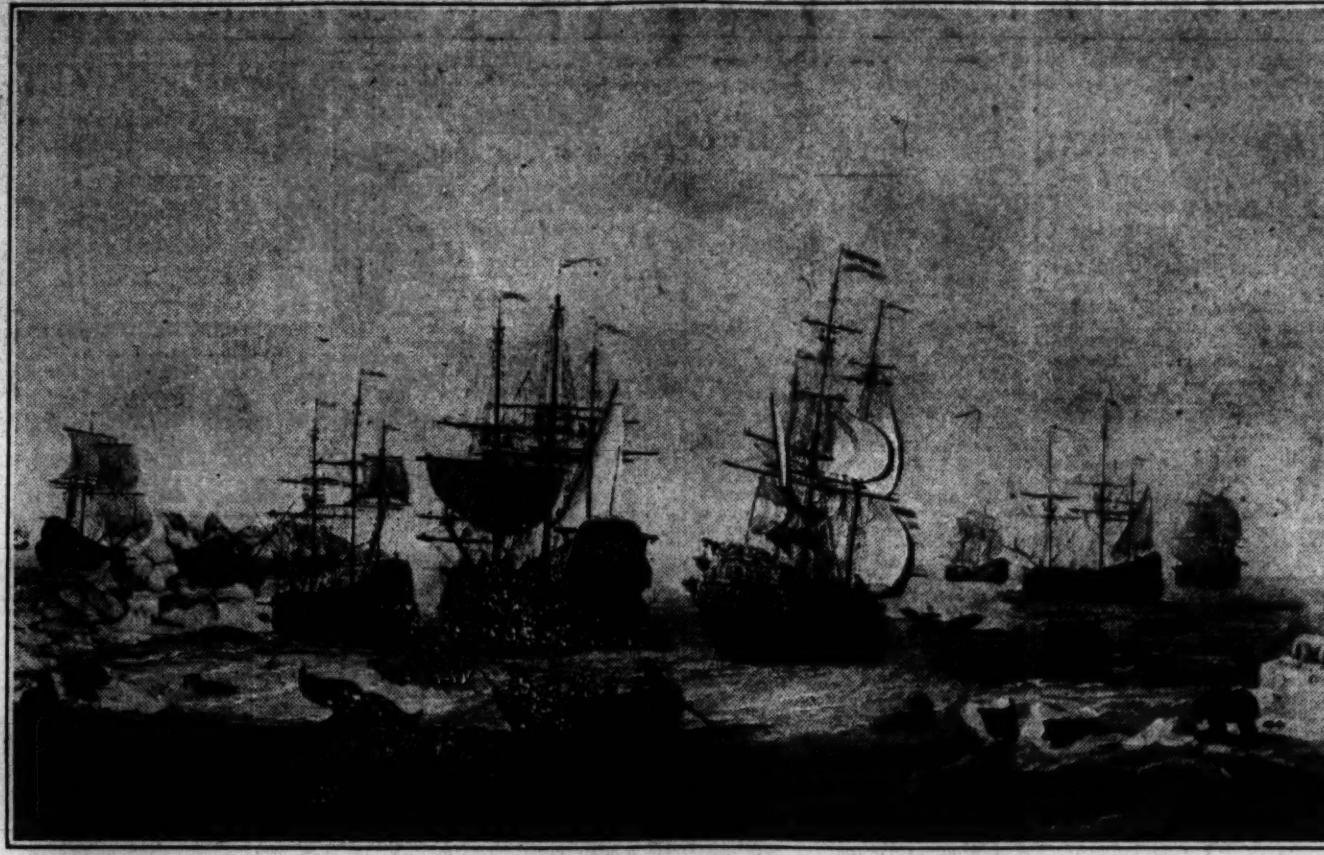
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Not Spanish Armada, but Old Dutch Whaling Fleet



PAINTED BY ABRAHAM STORCK, 1635-1710

Work of Famous Dutch Marine Painter of Period Above Named, Discovered in Holland Last Summer by Dr. Arthur Edward Bye, Curator of Art in the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, and Bought by Him for a Boston Collector. It is Regarded as a Rare Find.

CLEANER NEWS CRUSADE SEEN

Church Publicist Believes Next Revival Will Affect Press

SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The next great "spiritual revival" will affect the newspapers more than anything else and when that time comes the editors and publishers will be held to strict accountability for everything they send out which affects thoughts and morals of the people. In the judgment of Dr. John T. Brabner Smith, who spoke on the Church and the Newspaper at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University.

A great decrease of crime news and decline in the space given sport news in many newspapers was foreseen by Dr. Smith, who is a church publicist of wide experience. He declared both would be pushed back to narrower confines by news of a moral and religious nature.

"The growth of the modern newspaper, and the fact that it goes into nearly every home, should cause the church to pause and study the contents of the press," Dr. Smith said.

"Newspapers are the chief educating factors of millions of people, the best and largest medium of carrying even the gospel to the general public. They create public opinion and should be allies of the pulpit."

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way

There is a modern scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.

Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirements to be within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.

Fall Housecleaning suggests rugs and blankets and laundry measurements to your curtains to your

PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
2831 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa. COLUMBIA 2650

TRY March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A delicious pork product fried like sausage

Six Pounds for One Dollar

Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in ½ lb packages at 40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5)

A. H. March Packing Company BRIDGEPORT, PA.

THIS NEGLIGEE TO GIVE . . .



Of crepe satin in French blue, light blue, orchid, peach, coral and pink—\$18.50.

Telephone PENNypack 3500
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
12th and CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

from the end of Grant Park, Chicago's downtown lake front park, beginning at old Twelfth Street, to Jackson Park, at Fifty-fifth Street.

The first proposal of a fair in 1933 was made during the previous city administration, William E. Dever, then Mayor, appointing a committee. After Mr. Thompson's election he was reported as not endorsing the idea, but now he favors a change in name, Second World's Fair, rather than Chicago Centennial, so as to emphasize international character and profit by the fame of the former fair.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Maud F. Monroe, Holyoke, Mass.
Josephine Hecks, Pawtucket, R. I.
Evelyn M. Harkins, Chicago, Ill.
Maxine Harkins, Chicago, Ill.

10,000 LETTER HEADS \$27.50
10,000 Envelopes to Match (6%), \$35.00
Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Walter Hunter Company
JAMES F. MASON
1731 Rastend Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ONCE you have tasted this de luxe ice cream you will never be satisfied with imitations.

ABBOTS DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore

Abbolmaid the de luxe ICE CREAM

The Gift Fur Coat

From Strawbridge & Clothier's Has Added Value in Women's Eyes

Our Furs have the highest reputation in fashion, quality and value. No wonder that every girl and woman would prefer to have the Gift Coat come from the Strawbridge & Clothier Fur Store.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)	\$225 to \$675
Black, Brown or Gray Caracul Coats	\$195 to \$1450
Alaska Seal Coats (U. S. Gov't skins)	\$450 to \$850
Handsome Natural Mink Coats	\$1200 to \$3200
American Broadtail Coats	\$335 to \$550
Broadtail Coats, baum marten collars	\$950 to \$1750
Japanese Mink Coats	\$395 to \$975
Youthful Natural Leopard Coats	\$395 to \$750
Silver, Natural or Black Muskrat	\$185 to \$450
Hudson Bay Beaver Coats	\$450 to \$585
Sturdy Natural Otter Coats	\$345 to \$595
Dark Natural Raccoon Coats	\$295 to \$485

30- Strawbridge & Clothier—Second Floor, Filbert Street

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

Supplee Ice Cream
"Notice the Flavor"
Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

Fashions and Crafts

Velvet Wins Special Attention

WITH the vogue for velvet at the top-notch peak of its popularity at the present moment, the questions naturally arise, "Why?" and "Who is responsible for this whim of fashion?" Milady wears her black velvet sports frock with much comfort and joy. Little daughter thinks it quite right to have a frock like mother's. Every woman says with the season, "It must be velvet." "Why," one asks again, "is velvet particularly de rigueur this year?" The vogue is due to the ingenuity and original sales-engineering ideas of a man. Here is the story:

"The manufacturers of velvet throughout the country awoke to the fact that the popularity of velvet as a dress material was on the wane. Thereupon they gathered themselves together and consulted with Frederick D. Rich, who is director of the Fashion Bureau and the Fashion News Bureau, and who has operated these bureaus in conjunction with the Silk Association of America, Inc. Incidentally, Mr. Rich is the only man in the United States acting as an industrial arbiter of style.

Although Mr. Rich previous to this work had had no newspaper or publicity experience, he has original ideas on sales promotion, by means of which he succeeds in arousing public interest particularly in style commodities. With the thought of giving true service to American women, Mr. Rich set about to popularize this fabric. As a result of careful, painstaking methods, velvet is now proving the mode of the moment, not only on this side of the water but in Paris as well. It is an instance where France has received her fashion inspiration from America.

Mr. Rich Sees the Story

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rich stated that he had learned as much about style prognostication from men as he had from women. "These were mostly men entirely outside of the textile field," he said, "and not so-called authorities on the

HARRIS TWEED

The cream of Scotch Homespun and secret of all sport wear. Direct from Harris. Send letter to order and sent postage paid. Pattern free on stating shades desired.

Newall, 403 Stornoway, Scotland

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER FRENCH PERFUME

Deux Fleurs—Like a sweet French Bouquet. One ounce bottle.....\$1.00 Postpaid Attractively packed in gift box—lasting odors. Regular value \$2.50.

RUTH LEOLA

8313 THROOP ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Grandmother's Bed

Clothes, grandmother's best suitable. Pillow Slips, made by hand and trimmed with hand-made tape trimming, like our grandmothers made and used. Delivered anywhere in the States for \$2.50. May be returned if not pleased. For descriptions of other lovely articles for old fashioned furnishing THE LIBRARY SHOP, Pasadena, Ws.

PEGGY'S OWN FRUIT CAKE

Real Old English Fruit Cake, made by a New England Cook—full of delicious fruits.

1 pound loaf.....1.50
2 pound loaf (in tin).....3.00

Delivered postpaid to any address. Retail distributor desired.

MARGARET NEWTON SOULE CONCORD, MASS.

Third Year of Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

The "Modern" Filter

\$2.50 Postpaid

When ordering state whether plain or thread-end faucet.

Jones Manufacturing Company

243 Franklin Street Boston

Now on 270,000 Facets

125 Double Sheets \$1.50

100 Envelopes White Ripple Finish Paper

Benham Printing Company ANDERSON, IND.

Smart Hats for all Occasions Select Fiskhats at your milliners

D.B. FISK & CO. Chicago

\$1 INITIAL \$1 CHRISTMAS CARDS

PERSONAL AND DISTINCTIVE 15 assorted cards. Envelopes, tissue lined. Designs in colors. Sentiment and YOUR INITIAL on each card. All Steel Die work. Send \$1 for box of 10. Order for sample. Fiskhats Studio, 11a Old St., Boston, Mass.

Just in the Family

Scientific care of the teeth, and being able to reach the back teeth, as well as bringing about a perfect mouth sanitation, is a new Dr. Butler Tooth Brush, which is fast winning favor among readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

A new brush on Father's or Mother's rack for Christmas is a good thought. Send direct at 50¢ each postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you.

DR. JOHN O. BUTLER

1180 East 63rd St., Chicago

that a lot of popular conceptions were erroneous and that for generations manufacturers have been making the uniform mistake of accepting these fallacies and being governed by them. Up to three years ago, any one of the larger manufacturers of velvet could have made more than all the velvet the public would accept. It was a drug on the market. Here was a problem for all the manufacturers to get together on. The results speak for themselves. The machinery for accomplishment is of less interest than the fact. The principles of engineering analysis and plan have proven effectual."

T. R. N.

International in Scope

"If you were to ask me what has been the most interesting and the most romantic episode in my somewhat busy career," he said, "I should unhesitatingly answer that it has been the job of bringing back this fabric from the limbo of almost forgotten things and making it the reigning Queen of the Mode, not only in this country but in Europe as well. The problem has been a difficult and a complex one. It has involved not one industry, but many. It has been international in its scope. First, it has involved the most careful study and analysis of trends and tendencies with regard to women's fancies in order that their wants and preferences could be directed. Secondly, it has been interesting to me because of the business economics involved. In America were tremendous plants representing employment for tens of thousands of workers and enormous capital investments in plant operations on such a narrow margin of profit that something had to be done to provide continuous employment. Thirdly, there was the interest of seeing to what extent engineering practices could be successfully applied to promote sales in an entirely non-technical field, that of fashion.

This conception sprang from Mr. Rich's early environment and education. He is the son of an inventor, and showed at the outset of his life a bent for engineering. He attended the University of Rochester, Purdue University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Circumstances prevented him from completing his course at the latter college, and he was thrown into the arena of practical selling, from there to the vocation of "copy man" with a group of railway, chemical and electrical publications, and finally to one of the largest advertising agencies in New York City.

Building the Bridge of Popularity

"The knowledge of markets and public opinion gained from this work," says Mr. Rich, "has been invaluable to me in my later work in the field of fashion, textiles and style merchandising. It was also in the general advertising work that I began to evolve and apply my ideas gained through the study of engineering principles. I found that these ideas were as practicable in the solution of merchandising and marketing problems in purely technical fields. Selling can be likened to a bridge from the producer to the consumer. The river may be called apathy, lack of knowledge, or desire. One bridge end can be called the producer, the other the public—the intermediate piers are the distributors. The problem is to get the product across from one to the other with the least effort.

"In my experience as sales consultant, wherever opportunity afforded I talked with women to learn first-hand what and how they thought about fashion. I learned

Drawing Threads in Handkerchiefs

HAS the reader seen pongee handkerchiefs daintily criss-crossed with harmonious colors and wished that she had \$1.50 to buy one for her shopping bag? Of course she has wished this and consequently she will be pleased to know she may have a whole dozen of them for \$1.

Just 44 inches of pongee, a spool of pongee sewing silk for hemming, a ruler, a sharp needle, and the odds and ends of the six-strand embroidery floss in some work basket are all

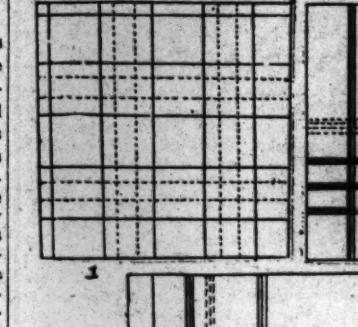
minute stitches in pongee sewing silk.

Color combinations used in the designs sketched are given below, the predominating colors being those drawn in a plain line.

Number 1: Black and orange. Number 2: Blue and yellow; or green and yellow; or brown alternated with orchid with dotted lines in pongee color; or green and pongee. Number 3: Rose and green. Number 4: Black and rose; or blue and yellow; or brown and blue. Number 5: Orange

not sew the point of the toe—leave about six inches. Turn this on the right side, and slip-stitch the part which has been left unsewn around the toe.

There is now a neat satin sole which can be fitted exactly into the mule and sewn to the edge of the slipper. For this purpose use a stout needle and catch it to the edge of satin. It will not be possible to sew this farther than the instep, but that is sufficient to keep it in place, for the toe slipping into the mules hold the toe in place. Thus instead of having mules that are continually frayed at the heel, old mules can be as smart as new ones.



Pongee Handkerchiefs Crisscrossed in Colors, a Dozen of Which Can Be Made for About \$1.

Insertion Remnants

At almost every department store occasional bundles of buckets of lace remnants can be seen on the counters at almost "nothing a yard," but when examined, the lengths are generally discovered to be insertions instead of edgings. In this manner, however, one can frequently buy entire pieces of good quality insertion, at very few cents a yard, so offered because the corresponding lace edging has been sold out and can no longer be matched.

For using such insertions there are at least 3 ways, and any needled-woman who puts her thought and invention on the matter will be able to think of many more than those here suggested. One, of course, is as insets at the heads of hems on lingerie or summer dresses, dainty aprons or children's wash clothes.

A second is as medallions fitting into nightgowns or under-slips. A pattern is drawn on stiff cambric, the design is based on from beneath, the fulness at the curves is drawn to lie flat with small whipping stitches, and the lace is stitched securely into the contours of the design by stitches that do not catch in the cambric, much as Battenberg lace used to be made. When done, the medallion is ripped free of the cambric by cutting the basting threads from underneath. The cambric (best when bright pink or blue) can be used repeatedly.

The third plan—and one of the best—for using insertion is in place of heading for the upper edges of the insertion replace one of heading, making a casing. The raw upper edge of the garment can be taken in between them, or they can be overcast together to a tiny hem. The 2 upper selvages of the insertion should be finished with a lace edge or crocheted border, care being taken to catch in the edges and to finish an opening in the middle front for the ends of ribbon or lingerie tape. As there is much less direct wear on it than on the crossbars of lace heading, such a casing will outlast several headings.

Color Combinations
Working out new color combinations to harmonize with one's accessories is half the fun of making pongee handkerchiefs, and it is surprising the number of tasteful designs one can work out with a quarter's worth of 6-strand thread.

Pongee-colored thread used entirely for a design gives a refined and artistic corded effect. Heavy, deep colors do not work up well, and some pleasing combinations are: yellow, green, and golden-brown; yellow with orchid, green, or blue; blue with brown or yellow; blue, orange, and green; black and orange; green and tan; rose and brown; green, brown, or orchid with pongee.

The designs illustrated in the drawings are not too complicated for even the woman who "doesn't sew a stitch." The hemming is done along a drawn thread in many of the designs, but it is not difficult to conceal.

Renovating Mules
The material is divided into 11-inch squares and the colors of embroidery and floss selected are divided into single strands. With a sharp needle a thread is picked where the design is to be started, and the thread is completely pulled out of the material. Then the next thread nearest the center is partly pulled out, but only till it is sufficiently long to tie in a knot to a silk sewing thread 24 inches long. Easing the other end of the pongee thread on which one is working, one makes the knot slip through the material and pulls the sewing thread through the full length of the square. The sewing thread by that time makes a loop, and the mystery is solved. The worker simply slips the strand of floss through the loop and pulls the other end of the sewing silk till the floss has completely replaced it.

But, of course, there is a way out. There always is, if a little thought is brought to bear on a subject, even though it be on mere mules. The renewing of the soles can be accomplished very simply. Buy a quarter yard of cotton-battening and search the household bag of silk scraps for a good piece of satin ribbon. It must be easier to pin it in place first to prevent slipping, placing the lower end almost as far down as the point of the heel, and letting it extend an inch or so above the shoe line. The little tops of old silk stockings are very good for this purpose; only one thickness must be used, however. If the tops are cut off and saved when the stockings are discarded, one can keep a supply on hand for new hose. If the stitches are taken very carefully, only one or two threads of the heel being picked up, the reinforcing will not show.

Protecting Heels of Stockings

Before wearing a new pair of silk stockings it will be found that reinforcing the heels will prevent rubbing and thus prolong their usefulness. This is done by cutting a piece of cloth oblong in shape, about 3½ inches long and 2½ inches wide, as near the same color as the hose as possible, and sewing it with blind stitches inside the heel of the stocking, using ordinary silk thread the same color as the stocking. It will be easier to pin it in place first to prevent slipping, placing the lower end almost as far down as the point of the heel, and letting it extend an inch or so above the shoe line. The little tops of old silk stockings are very good for this purpose; only one thickness must be used, however. If the tops are cut off and saved when the stockings are discarded, one can keep a supply on hand for new hose. If the stitches are taken very carefully, only one or two threads of the heel being picked up, the reinforcing will not show.

Light and Dark

"Ombré" means shaded and is applied to fabrics and ribbons displaying light and dark shades of the same color. Ombré effects are beautiful in sheer fabrics like georgette, the dark shade at one side blending into lighter tones as it meets the light side of the material. Ribbons in all widths are to be found in colors. Special chapters on shading—Over-dyeing—Principles of Tied Dyeing. Valuable information on Dry Cleaning at home with PUTNAM DRY CLEANER—also how to remove spots and stains.

French words as applied to the fashions are sometimes puzzling even to one more or less familiar with that language. An instance of this is the French word "lame" (pronounced lah-may) descriptive of the popular fabric composed almost entirely of silver or gold flattened threads, woven in layers in modernistic designs on a light-weight foundation. The word actually means flattened wire, as in metal foil, and is of the same origin as the English word laminate. With this explanation, the term seems quite properly to belong in the fashion vocabulary of the moment, as applied to fabrics, ribbons and other trimmings, that give the appearance of being entirely made of metal.

Set With Brilliants

"Diamanté" is another word borrowed from across the Atlantic, which is enjoying great popularity. It is applied chiefly to any article that is thickly strewed with rhinestones, and that may appear to be literally diamonded, which is the actual translation. Bags, belts and various smart accessories are properly described as "diamanté" as they are made with closely made brilliants.

"Ciré" has had a revival and one sees braids and ribbons with the familiar shiny black finish of a few years ago. While "ciré" literally means waxed, it is used in the sense of a finish either for parquet floor or shoes. Hence, the high black luster of ciré ribbon is reminiscent of shoe polish! It is pronounced see-ray.

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For your free copy address Dept. U, Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES for Tinting or Dyeing

NATURAL VANILLA

Keep Homes Bright with FULLER FURNITURE POLISH

MASTER BAKE POTS

Operate over any single burner. Food baked or roasted to the "Queen's taste" and with a saving of fuel that is not only astounding, but almost unbelievable.

Write for Catalogue.

BUTTINGHAUSEN BROS. Distributors

20 Park Avenue Bloomfield, N. J.

2 sizes 100 ft. long 12 in. wide 50¢ 18 in. 75¢

West of Mo. & So. Coast States 50¢-50¢

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

is the most wonderful Paper made, yet the least known for home use. All creamy butter

is wrapped in Vegetable Parchment because it is sanitary,

clean, and pure, with no taste or odor.

It is grease-proof, brine and water-proof. (You can boil it.) Like a rag when wet.

The New Refrigerator Paper—

anything can be placed in the refrigerator when properly wrapped.

Useful for meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc.

for making sandwiches, soups, etc.

Try this grocer, stationer, hardware, department store, drug

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"It Will Not Pass"

A Review by LEWIS REX MILLER

Frederick Wilson: Life and Letters, Vol. I, 1856-1880; Vol. II, Princeton (1880-1916). By Ray Stannard Baker. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. Two volumes. \$10.

THIE papers of a President present a stupendous task, as well as a glorious opportunity, to his biographer. In his interesting introduction, Mr. Baker informs us that the mass of manuscript material which he has been obliged to go through in the preparation of this work actually weighed, with the files, cases, boxes and cabinets containing it, no less than five tons. To ascertain what is really significant is a tremendous problem in selection, and the author has done his work admirably.

"Here," says the biographer, in describing his materials, "are the hasty personal scrawls of Bryan, often undated, written on scraps of paper, sometimes in ink, sometimes in pencil, full of good will, occasionally quite incomprehensible; here the meticulous perfection of Lansing's, legalistic memoranda; here Baker's sententious script; and here the exuberant, incredibly energetic correspondence of McCauley, the most voluminous letter writer of the Wilson Administration. Here are the hand-written letters of Page, beautifully spaced upon beautiful paper, and the curiously photographed, disconnected typewritten letters and telegrams of Colonel House, breath-taking the mystery of coded reference to public men, wherein Page was not Page, but Yucca, Grey was White, and Zimmerman was Wolf, where Germany was Zadok, and Great Britain Zenobia." Why Colonel House should have resorted to such transparent code devices as were fashionable in seventeenth century diplomacy is not apparent.

Character Consistent

The formation of Wilson's character is made abundantly clear in these volumes dealing with his early career. By the time he became Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson was made intellectually and morally, as his biographer remarks. In few characters has there been a greater degree of consistency throughout. His boyhood, his years as a professor, set the pitch which never varied, while he is Governor and President. His life-song was set in a high key, and a difficult one, but it was for this reason all the more inspiring.

Even in early boyhood appear certain characteristics which are to show forth at the crisis of a great career. For example, a boyhood spent in the post-bellum South must have left vivid memories which account in no small degree for the President's aversion to war. Wilson had lived through one era of reconstruction; he did not wish his country to experience another. Again, there was apparent in his early youth a fondness for drawing up constitutions. The boy who prepared a kind of constitution for the "Lightfoot Club" which met in the loft of his father's barn was to go on throughout his life drawing up constitutions and by-laws for organizations of all sorts—even to the Covenant of the League of Nations. Even the Abbé Sieyès hardly had more practice in this line of work. It is not usually the avocation of men of action.

Religious Coloring

Perhaps the most striking trait in Wilson's upbringing is its intense religious coloring. In great measure, this future prophet of Geneva was the direct intellectual descendant of John Calvin of Geneva. That strict Presbyterianism of his early environment left an ineffaceable stamp on him. But the theological atmosphere which he breathed almost unconsciously made him somewhat "unco guid." There are evidences in some of Wilson's pronouncements that the doctrine of predestination shaped his thought in some degree. The manner of his election to the presidency of Princeton was so unique as to appear to him, no doubt, miraculous. It is significant that such a sound scholar, after a long university career, could still speak with pride of Parson Weems's "Life of Washington." The religiously didactic inaccuracies of such a work still meant more to him than the facts of history.

A good portion of the first volume and all the second of Mr. Baker's work present an illuminating picture of American university conditions and methods as they were and are. It is greatly to Wilson's credit that he was able to retain his keen interest in public affairs while living in the narrowly restricted world of the college professor. This portion of his career is a commentary on the existence of which many an able intellectual has sked out while living upon a microscopic salary and dividing his time between instructing the youth and carrying on research in order to publish the works upon which academic preferment depends. The wonder is not that it prepared Wilson to deal intelligently with problems of state, but that it did not stamp out of him all desire to have any connection with the world of men and affairs.

University Politics

Few people outside academic circles have any conception of the enormous political activity which characterizes the inner life of a great university. There, issues not great in themselves are sometimes magnified many times by the concentration of numerous mentalities upon them. Wilson as president of Princeton found ample sphere for the exercise of statesmanship, and learned that "as compared with the college politician, the real article seems like an amateur."

Although his Princeton career appeared to have ended in defeat, it has become increasingly clear that Wilson was a great educational pioneer. In his introduction of the preceptorial system at Princeton, he took the first step toward the high ideal which American education has inherited from Oxford and Cambridge, an ideal which President Lowell of Harvard is today trying to realize through the tutorial system, and President Aylett of Swarthmore through the honor course. By

reservations: he must think coldly." This rather subtle distinction becomes much clearer when one contrasts Wilson as does his biographer, with Roosevelt. "What power he [Wilson] had with men in the mass, how often he stumbled in his contacts with individuals. Men charged him with coldness, hardness, when it was an incurable shyness—Scotch reserve. Southern pride—behind which he hid his often molten emotions. We find him far more self-revealing, even confidential, in his public addresses than in conversation, save with his most intimate friends." Roosevelt's power by contrast was largely personal. It lay in his hold upon individuals, an emotion stirred by a warm handclasp, a robust slap on the back, an appreciative personal letter, a sense of commonness. . . . Wilson's power lay in his hold upon the mass to whom he somehow gave vision and courage and faith: it will not pass."

From Grant to Coolidge

As I Knew Them, by Henry L. Stoddard. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

A PROSPECTIVE reader whose experience qualifies him for membership in the "older generation," casually turning the pages of Mr. Stoddard's "As I Knew Them," will recognize as old acquaintances many of the illustrations. Those were the days when Keeler was drawing cartoons for Puck, several of which, with other reproductions of contemporary cartoonists, here serve to illustrate a volume of reminiscences which might have been illustrated with photographs, but is much more entertainingly illustrated with cartoons. The "younger generation" may find them quaint, but it will have to admit that many of them were "snappy."

In 1884 Reporter Stoddard was sent by his paper to Buffalo to write a story of the early life of Grover Cleveland, and later in the year returned to the city with James G. Blaine. Since then he has met, either casually or on closer terms, every President since Grant except Garfield, as well as most of the national leaders of both parties, especially those in the East.

It is of these men, as he has known them, that Mr. Stoddard now writes. His book is therefore a contribution to biology, and, along the way, a commentary on the political history of the United States over nearly half a century. Provided with a rare opportunity to observe the leading figures, to recall their characteristic behavior and their characteristic speech, he was in touch also with the lesser figures of the political times and "behind the scenes" of the political drama. It indicates the character of the book that it had its inception in a conversation on the Congressional Limited between former United States Senator and Mr. Presidents in which they discussed the Presidents since Lincoln and "endeavored to agree on which of them had a determined purpose to let the office seek the man, uninfluenced by personal appeals or the manipulation of delegates."

This excerpt, perhaps as well as any, may convey the manner in which the book is written, though it does not reveal the humor of characteristic speech or incident that enlivens many of the pages.

meets this comment on a well-known modern: "It is commonplace to say of any man that there are none like him, but it is so true of Hughes that I cannot help saying it. You may search the careers of all the men in our public life for a century and a half and you will not find a career like his. He has never sought public office; he has never asked any individual to speak for him or to work for his advancement. . . . And, Hughes has been Governor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, presidential nominee and Secretary of State without ever having expended so much as a postage stamp and without ever having uttered, or authorized others to utter, a single word in his behalf. Here is a remarkable record. It is not one of indifference—for I am sure Hughes is not indifferent to the honors he has had. It reveals a determined purpose to let the office seek the man, uninfluenced by personal appeals or the manipulation of delegates."

This excerpt, perhaps as well as any, may convey the manner in which the book is written, though it does not reveal the humor of characteristic speech or incident that enlivens many of the pages.

North of Etah

Etah and Beyond, by Donald Baxter MacMillan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.

IN JUNE, 1923, the schooner Bowdoin sailed from Wiscasset, Me., and in September, 1924, she returned to that port, meantime having wintered within 12 degrees of the North Pole, solidly frozen in the ice of Refuge Harbor, north of Etah. The Bowdoin is a 15-ton knockabout schooner, built for Arctic work, with a 60-horsepower oil engine and a tank capacity that provides a cruising radius of 3,629 miles, thus doing away with Commander Peary's necessity of accompanying his vessel with a coal carrier. The purposes of the expedition were to study terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity in that region—for the Carnegie Institution, to add other data to the increasing knowledge of the Arctic, and to place at Cape Sabine, for the National Geographic Society, proper memorial to the men of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. One of the expedition members, the American most distinguished living Arctic explorer, was among those who gathered when the Bowdoin sailed from Wiscasset. Commander MacMillan and his stout little ship are now again in Arctic waters, and his account of the 1923-24 expedition, "Etah and Beyond," is available for readers.

"It is natural for man to wonder what lies beyond the mountain peaks," says the explorer in his preface, "what strange and interesting things may be below the encircling horizon." A minority goes to find out; a far larger majority, moved by a real but less compelling interest, adventure vicariously by reading. The result on the one hand is a steady increase of data for the enlargement of knowledge, and on the other an engrossing literature of adventure in strange places.

Many who would not jump at the chance of going with such an expedition will find a thrill, for example, in the present author's matter-of-fact statement that the Bowdoin "carried provisions for 15 months. If we failed to break out of the winter's ice, our only resource was to live with the Eskimos, eat what they eat, dress as they dress. This we had done many times in the past, and therefore had no serious apprehensions as to the future." We can, most of us, look forward to an evening of reading about Eskimos with brighter anticipation than we should

look forward to spending a winter with them.

"Etah and Beyond" is for leisure reading, a chronicle of the daily life of the company aboard the Bowdoin, with an appendix of the data gathered by members of the expedition. Commander MacMillan knows the history of Arctic exploration, places and events remind him of, even from the time when Jean Cabot crossed the Atlantic to the Labrador coast and encountered so many cod-fish that "they sumptuously staved his shippe." The little Bowdoin, frozen in harbor and piled high with snow, made a good large house, or, as a Smith Sound Eskimo would say, "igloo-oo-ter-ash, sauk." The present reviewer speaks Eskimo by virtue of the interesting vocabulary that the author has included in the appendix.

On Oct. 25 the sun disappeared, not to return till Feb. 18, but at Refuge Harbor there was always twilight at noon, and there too "the moon is continuously above the horizon each month a period of eight days, bathing the snow-covered hills and filling the dark fords with a silvery flood which transforms all into a veritable fairy-land."

Little, Brown & Co. offer a prize of \$2500, in addition to book royalties, for the best unpublished work on American history. It must be suitable for publication as a single volume of not less than 80,000 nor more than 135,000 words, must be written in popular form, and at the same time constitute a genuine contribution to knowledge. The judges are: James Truslow Adams, author of "The Founding of New England"; Worthington Chauncy Ford, editor Massachusetts Historical Society; Allan Nevins, professor of American History, Cornell University. All manuscripts must be submitted before Oct. 1.

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The "Why" of Poetry

The Winged Horse: The Story of Poets and Their Poetry, by Joseph Auslander and Frank Ernest Hill. Decorations by Paul Honore and a bibliography by James West Emlen. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.50.

man's best, most beautiful nature. To read the volume is to know the varied majesty of poetry as never you knew it before.

The arrangement of material seems

wise, and we can say likewise re-

garding the space allotted to the various schools, countries and individ-

ual writers. Naturally, much is omitted which might go in if this book were to be a complete history

of poetry that is "at home" in the English language. But the authors

have so well preserved proportion-

ately the obsessions do not lie in

our judgments. All the parts

that lighted the torch of a new era

in poetry—Marlowe, Pope, Whitman, etc.—are discussed in detail with regard to their work and its influence

upon future writers. The authors

themselves say: "We have gone back

of history to picture the probable

beginnings of poetry, and we have

paused in Greece and Rome and

medieval Europe to show what came

down through these times and lands

into modern English verse. The rest

of the book is about poets in Great

Britain and America."

Each chapter is a complete essay

in itself—and very good ones

are, such as the one on Shelley

which is discerning and appreciative

criticism of a very high order.

The directness of the style may be seen

in the following lines from the Keats

chapter: "What to Keats was Shelle

y's mania for reforming the world?

Or Byron's revolutionary sympathies?

Or Burns's democracy? Did not he

have to read Rousseau in order to

live liberty?" Criticism of this kind,

alert and with knowledge behind it,

cannot but interest the reader al-

most familiar with the poets, and it

must also instruct the untutored

pleasantly and thoroughly. Quotations are not spared, but the book does not become an anthology with only a thin text: the prose text is inserted for illustration only. And how good it is to find scholarship without dullness!

Perhaps the most illuminating

chapter is the final one, "Pegasus in

Tomorrow." Will poetry go on or

will it be crushed as useless beneath

the advance of materialism's steam-

roller? If it goes on what will its

aspect be, that it may satisfy the

wants of a new age? "The fact is

that nothing has yet been devised

to do for men what poetry has always

done and still does today. Nothing

else blends thought and feeling and

harmony into such intense and satis-

fying form. It is difficult to see how

men, who have never done without

it in the future. They have changed

THE HOME FORUM

Over and Over We Read Matthew Arnold's Essays

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S essays have come to have a very definite value in the thought of those who love literature for the best that is in it. For, whatever limitations circumscribed Arnold's power as a thinker on politics and religion when he deals with questions of literature, his sanity, intelligence and almost unerring tact for exhortation are invariably apparent. Whatever his topic, he is never other than fresh, suggestive and stimulating. Even when intent upon the hopeless task he sets before himself in "God and the Bible," he instructs and inspires us by his courage, frankness and mental alertness.

It is still too early to decide whether Matthew Arnold's fine reputation will rest on his works as a poet or as a critic, but it is quite certain that it will be long before his services will be measured at their full value. A man who stands outside of parties and apart from schools must await judgment of generations. Those who flatter are sure of immediate rewards; those who strive to speak the truth must often wait. It will be remembered that was not so flatterer. He was a democrat, a man of the working class, a working kind, but because he could not deny that universal suffrage is only means to an end, and that people may be free without being noble and great, he was often classed with the defenders of privilege and caste. His own tastes and style were distinctly classical and it was often assumed that, as a consequence, his sympathies must be limited and his power of discernment true only so far as it traveled with his own personal likings. The fact was the very opposite of this assumption; the author of "Empedocles on Etna" and of "The Strayed Reveller" was one of the most generous and just students of Keats, Wordsworth and Byron whom our literature has produced. It was his great excellence that he never, as the phrase runs, lost his head; his calm temper protected him alike from the excesses of admiration and repulsion. He always saw clearly what he failed to see deeply. He saw, above all things, the thing itself and the thing as it was; he did not see it colored by certain theories he was bound to.

Arnold was a deep lover of Shelley, but he did not feel called upon to justify his violations of the social order; on the contrary, without cant or dogmatism, he describes his actions as they were in fact and essence and leaves apologetic and condemnation for those who love Shelley more than the truth. It is easy to imagine what he would have said of those moralists who condemn Shelley offhand with small comprehension of his temperament and situation; it is significant also that in his evidently chagrin task of dwelling upon Keats' magical gifts he makes such abundant room for proof of his manliness, and takes such unmistakable satisfaction in substituting for poor Johnny Keats of literary legend the figure of the true John Keats—a man, not a lackadaisical writer of honeyed words; a brave, patient, laborious, true-hearted man.

Arnold's genuine sympathy was with all true human living which is neither servile nor self-assertive, and he had faith in patient and open-minded performance of duty, to bring mankind to a perfection which they have not yet attained.

"Arnold was a lover of men; not an indifferent critic, but he is often betrayed; but he loved men for their possibilities rather than for their achievements. He was a born idealist and his criticism of society was the criticism of one who sees things as they may become. If, as Emerson says, they are our friends who make us do what we can, Arnold was a true friend, and that such will be the final judgment of the world, there is small reason to doubt. The work which remains to speak for him will speak only the truth; it will confess his limitations; it will affirm his honesty and sincerity; and his unflinching devotion to the vision of an ideal society which never faded from the horizon of his thought."

J. W.

H. G. Ponting Meets Captain Scott

I might almost say that I first met Captain Scott in Siberia. I made at least state that it was there that I first got to know him, for I occupied myself during a journey over the Trans-Siberian railway in January, 1907, by reading his recently published work, "The Voyage of the Discovery." I had bought the two volumes in Tokyo, thinking that they might furnish appropriate reading for a journey in the frigid conditions of climate which prevail in Siberia at that time of the year; and during my two weeks' incarceration in the train, as it meandered over a third of the circumference of the globe, from Vladivostok to Moscow, I found that that story of adventure of absorbing interest. Little did I imagine that I should one day meet the great explorer in the flesh; much less that before four years had elapsed I should be accompanying him on his second voyage to the Antarctic regions.

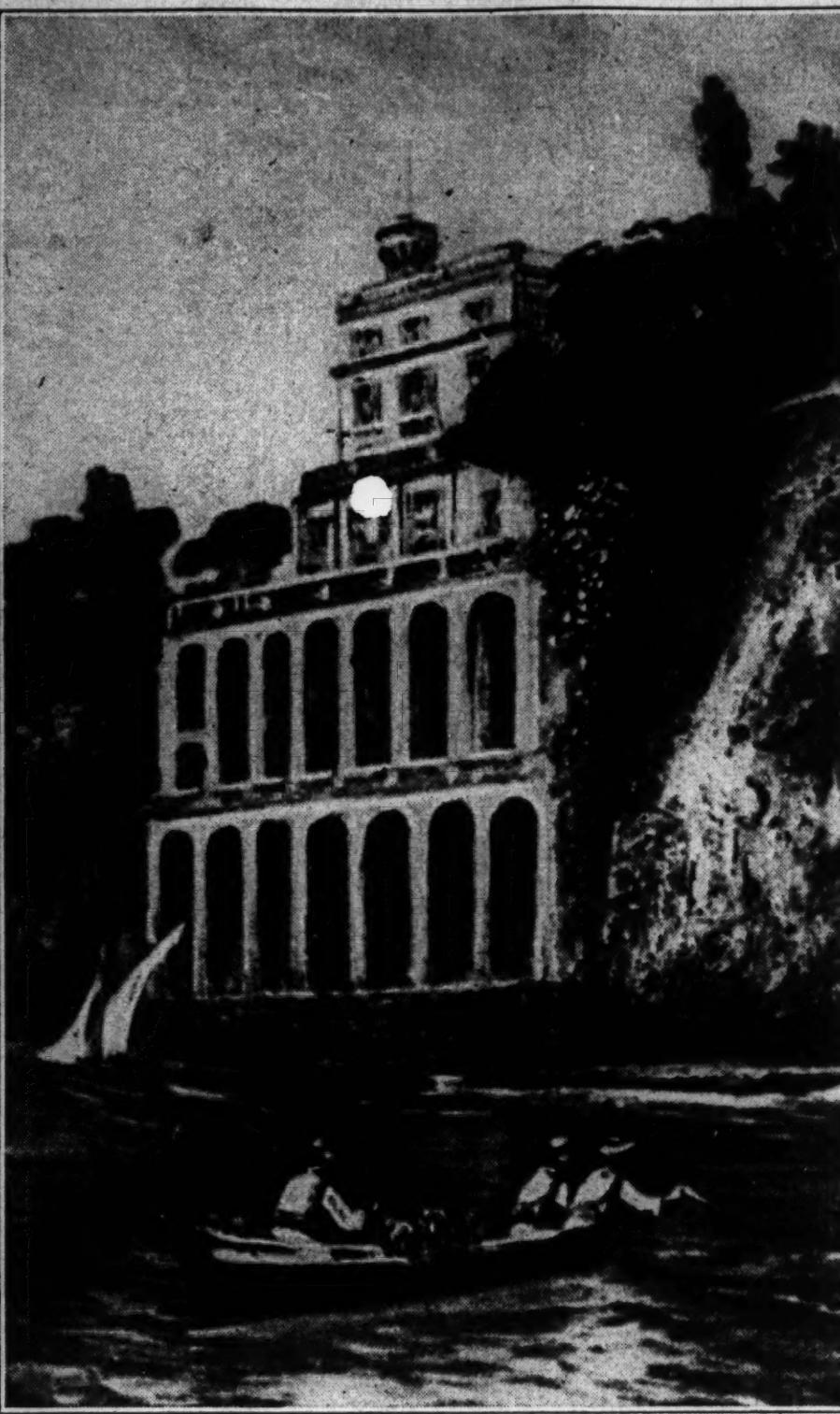
But I was drawn strongly to the famous explorer on my first meeting with him. His trim, athletic figure; the determined face; the clear blue eyes; with their sincere, searching gaze; the simple, direct speech, and easy manner; the quiet force of the man—all drew me to him irresistibly.

He told me of his plans for scientific research—for geology, zoology, biology, meteorology, physiography, and for photography. For more than twenty years I had been a keen enthusiast with the camera, and mine have been my inseparable companions in my wanderings over the earth, so that Scott finally stated that he considered photography was of such importance in exploration that it was his intention to make a special department of the art, and he asked if I would like to take charge of that part of the enterprise, though I naked for a day to think the matter over, I had already made up my mind that I would go if equitable arrangements could be made.—H. G. PONTING, by THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The Victim

He was a promising singer. Stood tall and thin. American, and he is one of the few Americans of whom it might be said he had a European reputation equal to his standing at home. His many books have been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and his beautiful villa on the Italian coast, near Sorrento, has been visited by thousands of tourists and admirers.

A. E. JOHNSON.



Marion Crawford's Villa at Sorrento.

Petrarch Is Crowned Poet-Laureate

When Petrarch went to take leave of King Robert, the sovereign, after engaging his promise that he would visit him again very soon, took off the robe which he wore that day, and begged Petrarch's acceptance of it, desirous that he might wear it on the day of his coronation...

The morning of the 8th of April, 1341, was ushered in by the sound of trumpets; and the people, ever fond of a show, came from all quarters to see the ceremony. Twelve youths selected from the best families in Rome, and clothed in scarlet, opened the procession, repeating as they went some verses, composed by the poet in honour of the Roman people. They were followed by six citizens of Rome clothed in green, and bearing crowns wreathed with different flowers. Petrarch walked in the midst of them; and he came the senator accompanied by the first men of the council. The streets were strewn with flowers, and the windows filled with ladies, dressed in the most splendid manner, who showered perfumed water profusely on the poet. He all the time wore the robe that had been presented to him by the King of Naples. When they reached the Capitol, the trumpets were silent, and Petrarch, having made a short speech, in which he quoted a verse from Virgil, cried out three times, "Long live the Roman people! long live the Senators! May God preserve their liberty!" At the conclusion of these words he knelt before the Senator Orso who, taking a crown of laurel from his own head, placed it on that of Petrarch, saying, "This crown is the reward of virtue." The poet then repeated a sonnet in praise of the ancient Romans. The people testified their approbation by shouting of applause.

Petrarch shed tears of joy, and Stefano Colonna, his favourite hero, addressed the assembly in his honour.

The villa which this versatile American author occupied much of the time while he lived in Italy is built on the precipitous coast of Sorrento with an arcade from extending to the level of the rocky cliff above where the villa proper expands into a luxurious mansion surrounded by palm gardens and orange orchards. The broad verandas built over the open arcades look out upon the lovely bay of Naples, with Mt. Vesuvius smoking in the distance; Capri is entrancing amid the blue waters, and gleaming towns and villas brighten the coast line of the Riviera. So homely and comfortable looking are all the spacious rooms of the villa that one half expects to find the author of "Saracinesca" at his desk in the ample reading-room overlooking the bay, or to see his happy face smiling out from the window of the private study that opens onto the garden and the orange orchard, for it all seems so characteristic of his creed and of his genial attitude toward the world.

Francis Marion Crawford was born at Bagno di Lucca, Italy, in 1854, the son of Thomas Crawford, an American sculptor, and the nephew of Julia Ward Howe. As a boy, he attended St. Paul's school in Concord, N. H., and afterward studied at Cambridge, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and the University of Rome. Later he went to India to continue his study of Oriental languages, and while there became editor of a newspaper just started at Allahabad. In 1880 he returned to America and for awhile studied at Harvard University, during which time he wrote for various periodicals. It was while at Allahabad that he gathered the materials for his first story, "Mr. Isaacs."

The success of the book was immediate and very gratifying, and the author soon became an astonishingly prolific writer, often producing two novels a year, which is scarcely possible for any but a trained writer.

Mr. Crawford, it seems, stood Rome and the Romans better than he did Americans and their American, and he is one of the few Americans of whom it might be said he had a European reputation equal to his standing at home. His many books have been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and his beautiful villa on the Italian coast, near Sorrento, has been visited by thousands of tourists and admirers.

"O YES, he loved his flowers, did Mr. Crawford," the genial old gardener said as he broke off a few sprigs of heliotrope for two American visitors to press in their guide books. Like his pride in his garden at the beautiful Sorrento villa, Marion Crawford's artistic credit for his writing was that it must be "sweet and clean, since its tale is for all mankind; it must be interesting; its realism must be of three dimensions, not flat and photographic; its romance must be true to man, and his many works attest the sincerity and sweetness of the mental garden from which they were produced.

The villa which this versatile American author occupied much of the time while he lived in Italy is built on the precipitous coast of Sorrento with an arcade from extending to the level of the rocky cliff above where the villa proper expands into a luxurious mansion surrounded by palm gardens and orange orchards. The broad verandas built over the open arcades look out upon the lovely bay of Naples, with Mt. Vesuvius smoking in the distance; Capri is entrancing amid the blue waters, and gleaming towns and villas brighten the coast line of the Riviera. So homely and comfortable looking are all the spacious rooms of the villa that one half expects to find the author of "Saracinesca" at his desk in the ample reading-room overlooking the bay, or to see his happy face smiling out from the window of the private study that opens onto the garden and the orange orchard, for it all seems so characteristic of his creed and of his genial attitude toward the world.

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Die Kraft der göttlichen Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE andere, deren Aussprüche wir in der Heiligen Schrift lesen, legten auch David und Paulus besonderen Nachdruck auf die Allmacht Gottes. Indem David alle Gaben für den Bau des jüdischen Tempels weihte, freute er sich über dessen scheinbare Größe seines Volkes, zu diesem großen Unternehmen beizutragen, um nicht vor verschämter Ge- meinde lobte Gott mit folgenden denkwürdigen Worten: „Dir, Herr, gebürt, das Gute und Wohl“.

Paulus erließ jedoch in seinem Briefe an die Römer sogar den Gipfel aller Freuden, als er sagte: „Es ist keine Obrigkeit ohne Gott; woh aber Obrigkeit ist, die ist von Gott verordnet.“

Doch wie oft leugnen die Christen, obgleich sie von Gott als „dem Allmächtigen“ reden. Seine Allmacht, indem sie zugeben und darauf hoffen, daß das Böse, das Gegenteil der Heiligkeit, ausgelöscht wird.

Sinn der darin dargestellten Kraft zu tun, liegt vermutlich darin, daß die von Christus Jesus durch seine Arbeit des Heilens der Sterblichen sowohl von Sünde als auch von Krankheit so reichlich erläuterten biblischen Lehren vom Wesen Gottes und von Seiner göttlichen Kraft falsch ausgedeutet werden.

Aber viele entdecken nun, daß dasselbe göttliche Prinzip heutzutage durch die Christliche Wissenschaft wirkt, indem es alle Arten von Widerwärtigkeiten, die als Sünde, Krankheit, Armut und andere Mißkämpfe in Erscheinung treten, hellt.

Ein heiliger Sinn der biblischen Lehren und der herrenlichen Arbeit des Meisters möchte geltend machen, daß alle diese Beweise der göttlichen Kraft auf körperlicher Ursächlichkeit beruhen, und so die Möglichkeit einer Heilung als Erhöhung ernster Gebete und als Ergebnis eifriger Trachtens nach Befreiung von Leidern und Verzweiflung ausschließen.

Doch das rechte Verständnis des Wortes „Gottes“ bringt jetzt den Sterblichen beständig das Ende von großer Trübsal des Leibes und der Seele; denn „das Verständnis des geistigen Sinnes der Heiligen Schrift befähigt einen“, wie Mrs. Eddy in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutter-Kirche für 1902 (S. 5) schreibt, „die Kraft der göttlichen Liebe beim Austreiben aller dessen, was Gott entgegen gesetzt ist, aller Übel, und beim Heilen der Kranken anzuwenden.“ Nicht Wahnsinn sondern Kraft und Majestät begleiten jeden Schritt der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Die Kraft der göttlichen Liebe beim Austreiben aller dessen, was Gott entgegen gesetzt ist, aller Übel, und beim Heilen der Kranken anzuwenden.

Das große Erfordernis des Fortschritts im geistigen Verständnis ist die Umwandlung des Denkens jedes Strebers, was das Erkennen und Annehmen der Lehren in der Bibel und in den Schriften der Mrs. Eddy, daß Gott die Liebe und Gott der Geist, ist, ermöglicht. Man kommt dann zu dem Schluß, daß alle aus diesem göttlichen Prinzip hervorgehende Liebe geistig und vollkommen ist und von dem wirklichen Menschen widergespiegelt wird. Dies erkennend, verliert man den falschen Sinn von Liebe, der persönlich, fehlbar, begrenzt und wandelbar ist, und gewinnt den wahren Sinn. Indem der Schüler diesen befriedigenden Sinn gewinnt, beweist er immer mehr die erhabene Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutter-Kirche für 1902 (S. 8), „Geliebte Liebe bringt dem Menschen zum Bewußtsein, daß Gott sein Vater ist; und das Bewußtsein, daß Gott die Liebe ist, verleiht dem Menschen Kraft mit unbeschreiblichem An-

Bridges and Mist

When Keith first saw the bridge it was a night of mist and fine, stinging rain. From the bridge on which he walked he could look obliquely across the river and see the full, gracious arc of another with its curving line of beauty defined only by the lights along its edge. He had seen the street lights before when their rounded globes hung in the sky like lanterns of clear orange-gold; but here the distance was too great, the night too misty and the lights along the bridge flamed like the spattering light of a candle or the flickering radiance of a giant sparkler.

For awhile Keith leaned over the railing on the little wooden bridge upon which he stood, over which trolley cars jangled and trucks rumbled all day long. It was fairly early, people were still out, rain or no rain. He could hear the sharp click of heels, the staccato tap of footsteps or the dragging scuff of feet as they passed and repassed back of him. But Keith had no thought for people tonight. He was intent upon imprisoning, so that he could escape, the steel-blue of the sky, the darker blue of the curve flung across it that was the bridge and the glittering blue-black of water with its pools of gold and waving lengths of silver.

Then, abruptly he straightened, and instead of walking toward the bridge he turned his back upon it and strode away in the opposite direction. He would always have that vista of beauty for his own, he thought, its dimness, its steel-blue and amber-gold. There would be many sturdy bridges over which he might tramp, many nights when the wind would be like a wet leaf brushing his cheek, but he felt confident that never again would he see the arch of such white radiance. He carried that away with him, the faint bridge midway between the sky and water.

He had occasion later to cross that very bridge that he had limped across a distance. The night was clear, but the wind brought the tang of rain now and then so that he knew it to be not very far away. Except for black automobiles that whizzed by over the hard roads it was still. Keith leaned against the railing as he had on the other bridge, stared down into the deep water and then obliquely across at the sturdy little bridge.

Like a chain of lanterns hung high in the sky, defining the arc of the bridge, the globes of street lamps shone. The whole of sky, bridge and water were blue, not cold but pulsating with color. Even the water, despite the shadows of black and the fingers of gold from the light, was the most intense blue of all, deep sea color. The white radiance, the illusive, misty quality—all were the same. Keith left the weighty questions of what determined beauty, of the importance of perspective. Instead, he dug his hands in his pockets and swung away, whistling.

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From these truths and from a survey of the records of the works of the Master, which were always benevolent, compassionate, sympathetic, kindly, the conclusion must be reached that divine Love is the only power.

When the Scriptures, including the records of the teachings and acts of Christ Jesus, are read in the light which Christian Science throws on the Bible, it is seen that God, who revealed as "perfect love," is all-powerful. As it is true that God is Love, it is also true that He is the power of all real power.

But a right understanding of the Word of God is now constantly bringing to mortals succor from much distress of mind and body; for as Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1909 (p. 5): "The spiritual sense of the Scriptures understood enables one to utilize the power of divine Love in casting out God's opposites, called evils, and in healing all kinds of disease, manifested as sin, sickness, poverty, and other harmonies. A material sense of the Biblical teachings and of the Master's wonderful work would claim that all these evidences of divine power are based on physical causation, thus shutting out the possible healing in answer to earnest prayers and searchings for relief from suffering and despair.

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From these truths and from a survey of the records of the works of the Master, which were always benevolent, compassionate, sympathetic, kindly, the conclusion must be reached that divine Love is the only power.

When the Scriptures, including the records of the teachings and acts of Christ Jesus, are read in the light which Christian Science throws on the Bible, it is seen that God, who revealed as "perfect love," is all-powerful. As it is true that God is Love, it is also true that He is the power of all real power.

But a right understanding of the Word of God is now constantly bringing to mortals succor from much distress of mind and body; for as Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1909 (p. 5): "The spiritual sense of the Scriptures understood enables one to utilize the power of divine Love in casting out God's opposites, called evils, and in healing all kinds of disease, manifested as sin, sickness, poverty, and other harmonies. A material sense of the Biblical teachings and of the Master's wonderful work would claim that all these evidences of divine power are based on physical causation, thus shutting out the possible healing in answer to earnest prayers and searchings for relief from suffering and despair.

Then, abruptly he straightened, and instead of walking toward the bridge he turned his back upon it and strode away in the opposite direction. He would always have that vista of beauty for his own, he thought, its dimness, its steel-blue and amber-gold. There would be many sturdy bridges over which he might tramp, many nights when the wind would be like a wet leaf brushing his cheek, but he felt confident that never again would he see the arch of such white radiance.

Like a chain of lanterns hung high in the sky, defining the arc of the bridge, the globes of street lamps shone. The whole of sky, bridge and water were blue, not cold but pulsating with color. Even the water, despite the shadows of black and the fingers of gold from the light, was the most intense blue of all, deep sea color. The white radiance, the illusive, misty quality—all were the same. Keith left the weighty questions of what determined beauty, of the importance of perspective. Instead, he dug his hands in his pockets and swung away, whistling.

He had occasion later to cross that very bridge that he had limped across a distance. The night was clear, but the wind brought the tang of rain now and then so

WOOL MARKET STILL HOLDING STRONG TONE

Prices on Continent Show Some Advance—South America Steady.

There is a quiet tone in the wool market, although there is a moderate volume of business still being done, and further inquiry is reported mainly on domestic descriptions.

Where sales have been effected they have been at firm prices. The market has been unquestionably a firm one, and the tendency of prices is still against the buyer.

Foreign markets evidently will close the pre-holiday season at the top point of the season. London closed the last Colonial series of the year yesterday with a general rise on parity, with the opening rates. Mérinos were ruling generally on a par, with the closing rates of the previous series and sometimes 5 per cent dearer, and crossbreds are generally 7½ per cent dearer, and sometimes quite 10 per cent.

The Continent was the chief buyer throughout the series, and was keen especially on the finer wools, although France was showing distinct interest in New Zealand half-breds, both in fleeces and shorn wools toward the close of the series.

England, however, was the big buyer of crossbred wools. The Continent is credited with taking 57,000 bales; the home trade about 47,000 bales, and America only about 2000 bales, with 14,000 bales withdrawn and carried over for the next series in January.

Australian Market Firm

The settlement of the Australian shipping strike late last week is regarded as a stabilizing influence so far as the wool markets of the world are concerned. Now that the sales are back on their regular schedule again, wool values may be expected to rule fairly steady as they have done.

The stability of the Australian market is not without its effect on other ordinary selection of wools both in Melbourne and Sydney; values have been maintained on a very strong basis. England, Japan and the Continent are keen buyers, with the United States taking the better wools as they are offered.

In New Zealand prices have been fairly firm, although at the Napier sale last Friday, values were inclined to be a bit easier, which may be attributed in some measure to the section. On the whole, the market there appears to be fairly firm. American buyers showing interest in the super wools.

The Cape market is about two-thirds over for the season and the best wools have been taken up to date. For good combing 12 month wool, the clean landed cost today is \$1@1.02. For good 10-12 months wools from 95 cents to 97 cents for the choicer parcels is quoted. For the short 6-8 months wools the few available are held at about \$1@1.02 cents, clean delivered in bond.

South American Prices Steady

South American markets rule steadily. For the best Montevideo wools prices seem to be fairly well crystallized around 50c for 55-60s superselected and rawwool wools, while 55s are quoted at 45½c; 50s at 43½c; 45s at 39½c, according to the particular quality and according to the packing, and Vs at 33½c.

From Buenos Aires offerings are made about on the following bases for the standard wools: Super IIIS, 26½c; III, 22½c; IV, 22½c; V, 20@22½c. The market in Liverpool closed the final series of the year with medium wools ruling very firm, as compared with the close of the previous series, while the better wools, notably the Jorias and Vicenares were lower, sometimes as much as 10 per cent on the best wools. Some fine wool superselected wools however, were selling at about 22 cents, a decline of only a penny for the series.

In the West, the contracting of wool on the sheep's back goes on more or less steadily, although the price is not so steady at the moment. The attitude of the buyers is rather more cautious. Prices now are at the point where the clean landed costs are fully up to parity with the eastern markets.

Contracting On Sheep's Back

It is estimated that about 51,000,000 pounds have been contracted up to the present time, mostly in Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada, with a few bids made in Montana, and some business rumored to have been done in the latter state at 35 cents for fairly good wools.

In Nevada there has been more or less work taken chiefly at \$22@23 and in Utah and Idaho up to 30 cents and in Idaho, mostly. Most of the wools bought have been of the medium and half-blood type with some fine and fine medium clips interspersed.

In the local market prices are hard to get for the week. Mostly the interest has been in the half-blood, fine and fine medium French combing wools and fair staple wools on which prices are firm. There is a fair interest being shown in scoured wools, and rams and lambs are in great request at firm prices, especially for fine and half-blood which are quotable at 80@85 cents for the good to choice domestic and Australian, and even up to 85 cents for Australian, while half-blood are quoted at 75@78 cents for the best lot.

Mohair is in moderate request, and prices are very firm on the basis of about 60 cents for good adult Texas hair. Kids are scarce, and choice lots doubtless would command about 75 cents.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO USING RADIO

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Chesapeake & Ohio is experimenting in the use of radio on James River boats which are operated by James River boats between Richmond and Clifton Forge, via Lynchburg. One engine and one caboose have been equipped with radio, and the rest of the boats with radio, and the rest of the rest of the boats are able to communicate any time and at will with the engineer.

GOOD WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

DENVER, Dec. 14.—Good Western Sugar Company will distribute among farmers in Colorado \$4,760,000 for November deliveries and a partial distribution for October deliveries, made Nov. 15, totaling \$23,600,000, and for September, \$20,000,000, making the total for three months \$31,660,000, exclusive of \$500,000 paid farmers for recladding.

HANOVER TRADE DIVIDEND

Judge Piero in the Massachusetts Supreme Court has authorized the bank committee to pay a dividend to depositors amounting to 10 per cent on deposits in the commercial department of the Hanover Trust Company, bringing the total dividend to the year to date to \$2 per cent of their claims. Depositors in the savings department have already received 100 per cent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S BIG EXTRA

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Michigan Central Railroad, which is controlled by the New York Central, has decided an extra cash dividend of \$50 a share in addition to the regular semiannual payment of \$20 a share, making the total dividend for the year \$70 a share. The dividend is payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 25, and the regular dividend of

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
Alis Chalmers Is	101½	101½	National Tube Is	101½	100½	Met. R. R. Co Is	78 1/2
Am. Art. Co deb 6% 1935	104½	104½	N. O. Pub Serv Is	82	82	Met. R. R. Co Is	78 1/2
Am. Art. Co deb 6% 1935	102½	102½	N. O. Pub Serv Is	82	82	Fiat Is	78 ex-wa.
Am. B. & L. Co deb 6% 1935	102½	102½	N. E. Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	Finland (Rep) Is	64 1/2
Am. B. & L. Co deb 6% 1935	102½	102½	N. E. Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	Finland (Rep) Is	64 1/2
Am. T. & T. Co Is	98	98	N. E. Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	French Is	104 1/2
Am. T. & T. Co Is	105½	105½	N. Y. City Is	98	101½	French (Rep) Is	78
Am. T. & T. Co Is	105½	105½	N. Y. City Is	98	101½	French (Rep) Is	78
Am. T. & T. Co Is	108½	108½	N. Y. City Is	98	101½	French (Rep) Is	78
Am. W. W. E. Elec Is	75	108	NYC&HR rfg & im 4/20 1916 104½	104½	104½	French (Rep) Is	78
Am. W. W. E. Elec Is	100½	100½	NYC&HR rfg & im 4/20 1916 104½	104½	104½	German Is	64 1/2
Am. W. W. E. Elec Is	100½	100½	NYC&HR rfg & im 4/20 1916 104½	104½	104½	German Is	64 1/2
Anaconda Cop Is	108	108	NYC L. & H. Corp Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	German Cen Bk Is	92
Anaconda Cop Is	108	108	NYC L. & H. Corp Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	German Cen Bk Is	92
Anglo-Am. Corp Is	115	115	NYC L. & H. Corp Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	Gauti (Rep) Is	92
Armour & Co Is	91½	91½	NYC L. & H. Corp Is	82 1/2	82 1/2	Holland Am Line Is	64 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	109½	109½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Hungary Mun Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	109½	109½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Hungary Mun Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Italian (King) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Italy (King) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Jap (Im Gov) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Leipzig (City) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Lyons (City) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Magdeburg (City) Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mexico Is	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mex. ex-large A 10	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mex. ex-small A 10	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mex. ex-large A 10	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mex. ex-small A 10	78 1/2
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Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	102½	Mex. ex-large A 10	78 1/2
Bell Tel. Co Is	105½	105½	NYC N. Y. H. & H. Is	82 1/2	10		

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

number to nine, at the head of each of which was the responsible head. This law became a model for other state governments to follow and it has been followed in many states in the Union, notably New York. Calvin Coolidge did the same kind of work in Massachusetts two years after the Illinois law had been passed.

Mr. Lowden then brought about the adoption of the budget system in Illinois, several years before the Federal Government acted on the same subject. During and just after the war this system, as administered by Governor Lowden, made possible two reductions in state taxes—a miracle at the time when both federal and state governments were raising their tax rates to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war and its aftermath. In 1920 Governor Lowden left office, having transformed a deficit in the state treasury to a surplus of \$30,000,000, despite the lowered tax rate.

Boom Started in 1919

In the spring of 1919 Governor Lowden visited Atlantic City as the guest of honor of a national convention. He was there greeted by a friend who thus addressed him:

"I see you are a candidate for President next year."

Governor Lowden's reaction to that suggestion was instantaneous, not to say spontaneous. He looked at his friend and saidly inquired:

"Have you lost your mind?"

The friend persisted. It was apparent that Governor Lowden had not included a presidential bid in his collection of thoroughly live stock, for which he is justly famous. Finally, after Governor Lowden had flatly denied that the thought of being a candidate had ever occurred to him or even been seriously suggested to him, the friend remarked:

"Mr. Lowden, I will believe you

when you go home and repeal your administrative code bill, repeat your budget bill and begin raising, instead of lowering, taxes in Illinois. The trouble with you is that you are always doing something a lot of people want done. You must quit it or you will certainly be a presidential candidate next year."

The demand that Governor Lowden be a candidate in 1920 became overwhelming. The reasons given by his friend were sound and prophetic as far as they went. The information details of that conversation. There was a deadlock between Governor Lowden and General Leonard Wood which eventually resulted in the nomination of Warren G. Harding. Governor Lowden received 311 votes for the nomination, voted cast by the delegates of 32 states and several territories. His support was national, not sectional. He entered the contest only after he was persuaded that he could do for the Nation what he had done for Illinois. The Nation has since adopted a budget system with great benefit to itself. The Government has not yet been reorganized in its administrative departments as it should be.

Has Eye to Public Interest

Here lies the secret of Mr. Lowden's success in life. "He is always doing things a lot of people want done." He has the constructive faculty to an unusual degree and in an unselfish way. Denied public office, he immediately became a leading member of an organization to bring about a reduction in federal and state taxes, working in cooperation with officials of all of these fields.

When a member of the House of Representatives from 1906 to 1911 he belonged to what "Uncle Joe" Cannon used to call his "pony team." This group included among its members John W. Weeks and Charles G. Washburn of Massachusetts, John Dwight and J. Sloat Fassett of New York, Mr. Lowden and several other young, energetic and broad-minded members of the House. Most of them received committee assignments they did not want, but always with a purpose in view to constructive, helpful legislation. Mr. Lowden found himself on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He immediately introduced a bill for better housing of all American embassies, legations and consulates abroad, fought for it all through his service in the House, and got the system started which only in recent years has begun to show real results.

Today Mr. Lowden comes primarily to the attention of the country as a presidential possibility, as the champion of the farmer. His leadership in that movement is a most natural one. Back in 1904 when he was first heard of as a possible candidate for Governor of Illinois, he was called a "gum-shoe farmer." Today he is the owner and operator of his large farm at Oregon, Ill., where he specializes in thoroughbred dairy cattle, and also of one of the largest cotton plantations in the South, located in the flooded Mississippi River bottoms of Arkansas.

Thorough Student of Dairying

He has been repeatedly elected president of the national Holstein-Friesian cattle organization because of his profound knowledge and interest in the development of high-grade dairy cattle. He has been chairman of a committee to work out the problems of the dairy industry in this country. He has also been chairman of a committee co-operating with the National Education Association, not only with a view to restoring the "little red schoolhouse" in the farming sections where disaster has so far depleted the farm pocketbook as to make even school expenses too heavy to be borne, but, as one of the leaders in the co-operative movement among farmers, he has helped to prepare textbooks which will teach the farmers how to better their condition permanently. For years he has preached replenishment of the soil, even the rich soil of the West, in order that it may not be worn out. When deflation came in 1920, Mr. Lowden, like all other real farmers, lost money. Characteristically, he examined his self first and found nothing wrong with his system of operation. Then he examined his farms, and found they were all right. In the meantime, the embattled farmers of the West, who had backed their members of Congress in 1909 in their opposition to the rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, had seized control of Congress through the medium of the "farm bloc" and had passed an emergency tariff law on farm products containing the highest rates they had ever had.

Not satisfied with that, when the Fordney-McCumber tariff law was enacted, they raised those rates. Still the price of farm products remained far below the index of all other staple products, often below the cost of production itself. Labor continued to work at war wages. Industry, more mobile, better organized and easier to adjust, took its profit and loss and moved forward to better profits than ever. Only, the farmer continued to suffer from the necessary deflation.

Opportunity of Opportunity

In politics Mr. Lowden is essentially a party man. He is a believer in fundamentals. He is a protectionist. He was one of the first to sense the fact that the farmer, having tried out in vain the high tariff rates of the two tariff bills enacted since the war, and finding himself buying in a dear market and selling in a cheap one, might turn on the protection principle and vote, not only to lower the tariff on farm products but on all other products as well. Mr. Lowden never had been a "calamity howler." In all his arguments for farm relief he has faced the facts and not hesitated to tell them. He was among the first to insist that the farm problem was a national problem. He was one of the first to come forth with constructive views as to what should be done. As to the tariff he said:

"The true policy is not to abuse industry by lowering the tariff, but to raise agriculture to the level of industry. That policy cannot be maintained without a protective tariff."

There have been two strings to Mr. Lowden's bow in the matter of farm relief, both of which have attracted attention—first, a progressive plan of action; second, a protective agriculture section. One is the efforts he has aimed at the faulty system of distribution of farm products in this country, which has not only been expensive for the farmer but for the ultimate consumer, as well, and the other is the surplus problem as measured by the difference in method between the sale of surplus agricultural products and surplus manufactured products.

Bucks Co-operative Marketing

Mr. Lowden has been foremost in advocating the co-operative system of marketing farm products. The "spread" between the price received by the farmer for his products, often below cost, and the price paid by the consumer, often two or three times as much as the price paid the farmer, benefits neither the farmer nor the consumer. Nevertheless, to be a success, all the products of each staple food product from the farm to the ultimate consumer must be marketed by a single agency which in turn places it with a big importer.

It is true there is an American tariff on wheat, of 42 cents a bushel, but tariffs do not affect in practice commodities of which there is an exportable surplus, as there is of wheat. To be fair, the Grange proposes to half the tariff on wheat, or 21 cents a bushel, as a start in applying the export debenture plan to this commodity.

It would be extended to cotton, corn, possibly rice, and perhaps lard. Beyond that the Grange proposes to go no further. The premiums to be paid on each would differ, according to needs.

Since debenturing would only be applied to products with an exportable surplus, it would function solely in periods of surplus, when an excess crop was depressing the domestic market. Wheat is expected to require export debentures for the next 10 years. Corn is as likely to fluctuate, coming in for a premium one year and getting away from it the next.

An acreage increased above the 10-year average the debentures on product would be proportionately decreased. Ten per cent increase in production, for instance, would be followed by a 10 per cent reduction in debenture, automatically curbing overplanting.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—For sale, 8-room Italian type, modern house; 8 baths, 3 bedrooms, very large yard; 10 room bearing trees; garage, 2 cars; \$25,000. Address 709 Hollywood Blvd.

FOR SALE—40-acre farm, 2½ miles north of Twin Falls, Idaho; small improvement; all modern conveniences; 4 rooms, bath, in Twin Falls, Idaho, on 2nd Avenue, close in. P. L. Bent, Paxton, Neb.

INCOME PROPERTY, LONG BEACH, CALIF.—6-room house, 2-apartments over garage; lot 100x120; 2000 sq. ft.; \$17,500 cash. Mrs. C. S. Covell, 2125-B Pasadena Ave.

LOS ANGELES—Large, attractive house, suitable for club, private school, boarding house or fraternity; modern, perfect condition; reasonable terms. 1635 W. 26th St. \$1000.000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Apartment and Tennis Apts., 517-523 No. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room furnished apartments; kitchen; maid service; elevator, garden adjoining; centrally located; R and R cars and bus to downtown.

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In the interests of our clients, we invite individual correspondence with litigation, from high grade executives—salesmen and technical men, desiring new business connections.

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SALESMAN, 11 years' experience, desire to travel, a progressive, lively, traveling or local, any location; good record. 203, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTMAS WREATHS

HOLLY, Homespun, Pine for Christmas wreaths and decoration; large box assort'd, posted \$3; act. quickly. WATSON, 2827, Deep Gap, N. C.

DEBENTURE PLAN OFFSETS TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

above the world level (for though the debenture would be paid only on exportable surplus it would probably affect favorably the entire domestic supply).

If he is a big wheat grower and ships 100,000 bushels to Europe, his export debenture amounts to \$21,000. Naturally he has no use for remission of tariff duties to any such extent, but disposes of his certificate at a small discount to a bank or other agency which in turn places it with a big importer.

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Board to Control Rates

A board would be required to administer the plan, but only a small one, made up perhaps of the secretary of the treasury, a agriculturist, and a committee. The board would make adjustments of debenture rates and the commodities they applied to. Beyond that, once the machinery is set up the plan will run itself, the Grange contends.

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The export debenture plan would be self-eliminating, it is believed. As population expanded and exportable surpluses declined, the remedy would remove itself. As surpluses dropped, the farmer would come more and more under the tariff system. On the complete disappearance of a surplus the cost shall be equally assessed among those who benefit most by the stabilization of the price in the domestic market.

Neither price fixing nor largess is involved. Mr. Lowden sees only such federal aid as will enable the farmer to help himself through the perfection of the process of co-operative marketing and co-operative surplus control. After all, says Mr. Lowden, the American farmer raises his produce primarily for American consumption. Why should he not, therefore, enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling the same as any other industry?

With a constructive record for economy and efficiency in government and administration, with a profound practical knowledge of taxation and economics in general, with a first-hand knowledge of the problems of the farm and of the American farmer, with definite actions and a record on inland waterways and flood control; and urging as he does a permanent reorganization of the Federal Government, it is not at all remarkable that this Illinoisan should again attract public notice as a presidential possibility. He was not a sectional candidate for the Presidency in 1920. He was unanimously nominated for Vice-President in 1924, died.

While the farm issue stands out as a vulnerable spot in the Republican armor just now, and Mr. Lowden stands out as its champion, it is only one of many constructive proposals which have made him permanently popular in all sections of the country.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

UNITED STATES

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL MONTREAL, Dec. 14—Canadian Industrial Alcohol Ltd. reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, net of \$2,100,000, a profit of \$1,000,000. The company's assets are \$3,000,000.

Massachusetts—BOSTON: Pythian Temple, West Elm Street, 8 p.m., December 19.

New Jersey—East Orange: Strand

Local Classified Advertising

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT

New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments

Two to five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

12-69 Dundee Street

Street entirely rebuilt.

SHAWMUT REAL ESTATE TRUST

Office: 11 Dundee Street, Boston

REAL ESTATE

The greatest opportunity to invest in Real Estate in Bergen County, N. J., is now—for Accrue, Homes and Lots, consult JOHN F. GOGER

187 Main Street
Fort Lee, N. J.
Phone Fort Lee 208

DESIRABLE LONG ISLAND HOMES
REAL ESTATE BROKER
4100 Bell Avenue, Tel. Bayside 2744.

READING, PA.—For sale, 20 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing plant; \$10,000. Call 242-4000.

READING, PA.—Good 8-room house, 225 Main St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer. G. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn Street.

READING, PA.—Good stone front house 9 rooms and bath, central heat, 14x10; 20' rear porch. READING, PA.—\$32.50 per week.

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READING, PA.—Stone front house 9 rooms and bath, central heat, 14x10; 20' rear porch. READING, PA.—\$32.5

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey**PASSAIC**
(Continued)

K ROLLS

4 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

THE RADIO MART
15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.
ACCESSORIES-SERVICE
COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS**SANDERS & SON**

Scranton Coal

653 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.
Phone 842**PATERSON**Y* Good* Sandwich Shopp*
25 Hamilton Street - Paterson, N. J.
All Southern Cooking
Cakes and Pastries to Order
Grill Sandwiches a Specialty
Served 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.**PLAINFIELD**
UNITED ELECTRIC
RADIO STORES

Radio Specialists

Corner Front and Madison
Phone 3368**STEINWAY**

Representatives

C. A. Reid Piano Co.

218 W. Front St., Babcock Bldg.

UNION CITYWaldvogel & Hofstetter
Public Accountants *
and Auditors
507 32nd STREET
INCOME TAX RETURNS
Periodic Audits Financial Statements**Pennsylvania****ALLENTOWN**
HESS BROTHERS

Department Store

Ninth and Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.GEO. J. GUTH & BRO.
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases
Leather Goods
332 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.**ARDMORE**The Ardmore Flower Shop
H. D. MANUEL
25 West Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Full Line of Dutch Bulbs
Direct From Holland
TELEPHONE ARDMORE 1979**ERIE**

Now is the time to start planning your 1928 advertising. Let our direct mail service assist you.

Webster Multigraph Shop
TOP COMMERCE BUILDING

JOHN V. LAVER

704 State St., Erie, Penn.

For Remembrance Send
YOUR Mother Flowers**ARCH-AID SHOES**
Correctly Fitted

FEIST FOOTWEAR PARLOR

21 West 8

Lunch at CANDY
PULAKOS

SODA GRILL 926 State

Mail Orders Filled

Christmas Cards

2 for \$1.00

LAURA CLEMEN'S SHOP
1107 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
Phone 22-775**"PATSY"**

will call for and deliver your

SHOE REPAIRING

14 W. 8th Street (Next to Boston Store)

CAFETERIA

Special Saturday Night

Chicken Dinner

BLUE BIRD

119 WEST 7TH STREET

(Est. 1902)

READ HAIR SHOP
Finger Weaving, Permanent Weaving
Expert HairdressingO.P. LAWRENCE HOTEL
SECOND FLOOR

Tel. 65-116

Holloware make the most useful gift

and one bound to please the recipient.

WHEELPLEY the Jeweler

15 EAST 5TH STREET

Burnwell Coal Company

19th and Myrtle Street

COAL and COKE

Tel. 22-739

ANTIQUES

of All Descriptions

BOUGHT and SOLD

Ernest Ritter, 32 E. 9th Tel. C. 65-524

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania**ERIE**
(Continued)FOR 30 YEARS
THE ONLY JEWELER ON THE
PIKE AND STILL HERE TO
MAKE GOOD HIS GUARANTEE
THINK THIS OVER**Furs of Quality**
The full confidence felt by those who
buy their furs here is inspired
by the knowledge that they are beau-
tifully original in conception,
and that the style-sense of the firm reflects
the utmost care in workmanship down to
the smallest detail.Remodeling and Repairing at
Moderate Prices**R. KUNZ, Furrier**

27 East Ninth Street Est. 1897

Old Fashioned
Christmas Candies"Place Your Order Now"
Mail Orders Filled

Martha Washington Candies

28 West 9th Street

**"CHOICE"**

MEATS POULTRY

Always fresh Butter, Eggs and Cheese

H. Oppenheimer

663 W. 11th St. Phone 24-291

Tailor

ALEXANDER & SCHNEIDER

Est. Over 30 Years

Our new fall line of patterns and
our excellent service will please you.

TEL. 61-111 930 PEACH ST.

AUTO

Tires and Accessories

Weed Chains

Kitchen Tire Service

1812 Parade Street

AUTO STORAGE

Day, Week or Month

West 8th Street Garage

J. BROWN, 119 W. 8th. Tel. 69-227

Trost and Lacev

"The Home of Good Shoes"

123 State Near Ninth

Holiday Greeting Cards

Personal Engraved Cards and Folders,

expressive, helpful and joyous

Christmas Greetings

Phone 22-617

MRS. MARY P. SMITH 555 W. 7th

P. A. MEYER & SONS

GOOD CLOTHIERS

to MEN and BOYS

"INSURANCE"

Needs Careful Attention

CLARENCE BROOKS

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

419-20 Commerce Bldg. Tel. 22-752

ERIE LETTER SHOP

119 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.

PRODUCERS OF LETTERS THAT WILL

MULTIGRAPH-MINOGRAPHING

ADDRESSING-MAILING

PHONE 22-750

HARRISBURG

GEORGE A. GORGAS

DRUG COMPANY

We would appreciate your orders for

Christmas Candy

Whitman's, Liggett's, Huyle's

16 No. Third Street, Penn Harris Hotel

Pennsylvania Railroad Station

130 North Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES

SECOND ST. AT STATE

Fernell Pure Foods and

Better Things to Eat

Delivered at All Parts of the City

at Any Time*

BESSIE E. POORMAN

200 Pine Street

"MERO-WIN"

Silk Garments, Vests, Union Step-Inns,

Bloomers for Christmas Gifts

Weaver Freight Line

Freight Distributed from Depots

Call Us for the Better Freight Service

Phone Steelton: Bell 171-J-Dial 9683

MILLER'S

Shoes and Hosiery for Women

12 NO. THIRD STREET

RUTH M. MAEDER

706 North Third Street

Flowers and Plants

For All Occasions

MEMBER F. T. D.

The REGAL COMPANY

UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS and

LEATHER GOODS

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

2nd and WALNUT STREETS

WHEN you purchase goods

advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement - please mention the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1927

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Triumph for the League

NOTHING that has been done by the League of Nations has more forcibly emphasized its usefulness as an aid to peace than the reconciliation effected Saturday night between Poland and Lithuania as personified by their rather fiery premiers, Pilsudski and Waldemars.

Europe has long regarded with grave apprehension the situation existing along the border between these two states. In effect a state of war existed. Each side of the frontier was guarded by troops and passage was as effectively stopped as if there had been trenches and the "no man's land" of the dreadful days of war. At any moment an indiscreet movement on the part of one or the other of the belligerents might have precipitated conflict into which all Europe might have been drawn.

All through continental Europe there has been apprehension lest such a situation might arise, and students of international affairs who have been giving consideration to the maintenance of peace have for months pointed to the controversy between Poland and Lithuania as the one menace to the continuance of normal conditions.

Now, by the interposition of the League of Nations, this menace has been averted; thus the actual state of war ended. And what do we mean by the interposition of the League? There were no threats. The League has no standing army to enforce its decisions. It marshals no economic forces to compel the acquiescence of the two emboldened peoples. Nothing savoring in the slightest degree of coercion can be cited as having caused this sudden abandonment of a warlike attitude on the part of the premiers of the nations involved.

Rather was it the atmosphere which prevails at Geneva, and which impresses the unofficial visitor to the palace of the League so strongly, that led Premiers Pilsudski and Waldemars to abate their attitudes of animosity and turbulence, and to declare that they would co-operate for the restoration of peace. The incident gives peculiar force to the argument, made by all who believe that the League possesses great power for good to Europe, that the opportunity it affords for the representatives of antagonistic countries to form personal contacts, and to rid themselves of individual prejudices, is of the greatest value to the peace of the world. Men, like the two premiers involved in this controversy, may fulminate at home about the irrefutable rights of their own countries. They may defy the neighboring nation in the expectation that the very extravagance of their language will strengthen them with their own constituents, but when they appear before a group of such statesmen as make up the Council of the League, and are confronted with the grave, dignified, and quiet manner in which that body always endeavours to impress upon the world its own conclusions as to international problems, they promptly moderate their expressions and recognize the fact that brawling has no place in a conference of gentlemen.

It is this restrained and judicial attitude of the League Council, coupled with the fact that men who have an opportunity to discuss affairs face to face can usually reach a harmonious compromise, quite impossible when each is addressing a constituency of his own, that gives the League its strength. In this particular instance it has contributed so much toward healing one of the menacing evils of international politics today as to justify its existence as a world parliament.

A Million Less, Not More

A CURIOUS legend to the effect that there are a million more men under arms in Europe today than there were in 1914 has acquired astonishing currency in Great Britain. The statement, categorically framed with no reservations whatever, occurs in serious books, in the columns of responsible papers, and on the lips of important public speakers. Yet statistics of an authority beyond challenge appear to show that there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement.

It is important to make that clear. The task of reducing armaments is difficult enough as it is, and nothing could be more discouraging than to portray Europe as crushed by an even heavier weight of armaments than in the months before the war. Fortunately, such a portrayal is entirely false.

The explanation, no doubt, is that speakers and writers relying on the "million more men" legend today are some three or four years out of date with their facts. The curve of the totals of European armies was indeed higher in 1922 than in 1914, but since the former year the tendency has been steadily downward. A few salient figures will make that clear. Compare, first, 1913 and 1922, the 1913 figures being taken from tables prepared by the League of Nations Temporary Mixed Commission on Armaments, and those for 1922 from an answer given by the War Office spokesman in the British House of Commons. The total for the earlier year is 3,768,454, and for the later year 4,411,367, being an increase of no fewer than 642,913.

We come now to a figure taken after the general reduction had begun to set in. In 1925, according to the 1926 edition of the Armaments Year Book, published by the League of Nations, the most comprehensive and authoritative publication on the subject existing, the number of men under arms in Europe was just under 3,000,000 (actually 2,947,089), the downward move being largely accounted for by sweeping reductions in the Russian army, though France and the Scandinavian countries also reduced their standing armies considerably.

The three years taken as examples may therefore be compared as follows: 1913, 3,768,454; 1922, 4,411,367; 1925, 2,947,089. As to the trend since 1925, it has been slightly downward, but not sufficiently so to make it worth while discarding the 1925 figures, which happened to be more readily available. Broadly speaking, the reduction, as between 1913 and the present date, is well over 800,000.

But 1913 did not represent the summit of the pre-war wave. Armaments were being steadily

increased up to the very eve of war, and according to a statement made by the Minister of War in the British House of Commons in 1924, the total for 1914 was over 5,300,000. This figure, however, would appear to be less reliable than the others quoted, particularly those referring to 1913 and 1925, which have been supplied by individual governments to the League and elaborately verified. But at least it is well within the facts to say that if 1914 and 1927 are taken as the years to be compared, the total reduction in Europe is fully 1,000,000. In other words, instead of there being 1,000,000 more men under arms than in 1914, there are at least 1,000,000 fewer.

Good Will in Big Business

AN ARTICLE in a recent issue of Manufacturing Industries by Clarence H. Howard, president of the Commonwealth Steel Company, splendidly illustrates a new régime, an era of good will which has gradually found its way into many lines of big business. The author sets forth in some detail the extent to which the co-operative idea in its highest and best sense may enter the manufacturing industry with results satisfactory to all concerned. The Commonwealth Steel Company is actuated by the ideal of public service; and in order to realize its ideal, has inspired its employees with something of the same purpose until, manifestly, the whole body of workers is pervaded with a feeling of good will and a high purpose to serve up to their highest capacity.

The importance of the right mental attitude of the worker is stressed. "Men are more than machines. The welfare of the man is more important than tools or machinery, for man thinks, and acts according to what he thinks. The appeal of human engineering is always to a man's mind. . . . You hire his thought."

The author makes clear that the practice of efficiency on the part of both employer and worker brings out the highest degree of co-operation. He also sets forth the value of the movement to safeguard all employees against accidents, emphasizing the fact that safety is but an expression of the right sense of fellowship in which the interests of both employer and worker are enlisted to minimize hazards. The worker, because of his loyalty to the business, as well as for his own interest, is bound to exercise the greatest measure of care.

Among a long list of privileges shared by the employees of the Commonwealth Steel Company are the fellowship club; a Commonwealth plan to see that justice and equal opportunity are insured to all; schools for apprentices and other employees; restaurant and community stores where food and goods may be had at cost; a savings club; a home-building club; and a community house. In the school for the advancement of workers, opportunity is offered employees both to become more efficient in their present work and also to advance to a more important position.

The interest of the company in its employees goes to the extent of encouraging them constantly to take every practical step which would prepare them for higher service. The reaction to this on the part of the workers is a keen desire to increase their efficiency, since thereby they may render more important service to the company and to the public which the company serves.

The idea of closer co-operation and better understanding on the part of both employers and workers is gaining foothold in many industries. The need to humanize industry, and for closer co-operation is rapidly finding its way into big business. The importance of humane treatment of workers is being recognized with the result that good will among employees is supplanting unrest and discontent which has been so much a part of industrial history.

Federal Finance Made Simple

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S recent budget message to Congress, recommending expenditures for the next fiscal year, has been much discussed because of the economies it proposed and the financial policies it advocated. Those economies and policies may be considered in the light of complete information, presented in a simple and understandable manner. The federal budget document is as revealing a financial statement as could be issued by a public authority. Special efforts are made to explain to the citizen exactly the manner in which the National Government secures and spends its money.

Congress receives from the President minutely itemized estimates of the appropriations necessary for the different governmental services. Prefaced to this bulky document, however, are some tables and statements for popular consumption. Appropriations for the previous five years are listed and compared. Receipts are similarly dealt with. The appropriations are classified according to both organization units and functions. There is a full statement showing the outstanding debt, and the appropriations which are necessary for interest payments and retirement.

A layman may always have some difficulty in unravelling the tangled skeins of financial statements issued by public authorities whose fiscal transactions may be complicated, but the budget documents which the President presents to Congress enable him who reads to learn. The details set forth in statistics and in simple explanations are presented in graphic form as well. Charts show estimates of appropriations and expenditures by organization units and government functions, and the estimated receipts by sources of revenue. The citizen is shown how his dollar is divided: fifty-one cents for the public debt, thirty-two cents for military functions, and the remaining seventeen cents for the ordinary civil functions of the Government.

The resulting lucidity of the country's national finance is one of the happiest results of the inauguration of a budget system in 1922. The director of the budget secures economies and co-ordination; the President is responsible for the financial plan of the Government; the House and the Senate consider the executive's proposals through single committees on appropriations and not through half a dozen committees which, independently and ignorant of each

other's activities, shared the initiative in finance before the budget system was introduced. Not the least important consequence of the change of 1922 is that it became possible to have in advance complete information on the general plan and the minor details of the Government's fiscal program.

Budget statements "are not merely affairs of arithmetic, but in a thousand ways go to the root of the prosperity of individuals, the relation of classes, and the strength of kingdoms." This was the considered opinion of Gladstone, one of the most successful of Great Britain's Chancellors of the Exchequer. Of him Lord Morley wrote: "Just as Macaulay made thousands read history who before had turned from it as dry and repulsive, so Mr. Gladstone made thousands eager to follow his public balance sheet, and the whole Nation became his audience, interested in him and his themes and in the House where his dazzling wonders were performed." Governmental units in the United States have been slow in realizing that the informational side of a budget is of equal importance with the legal limitations of an appropriation ordinance. Improvement, however, is coming slowly. The smaller cities, with city managers, issue financial statements, some of which are models of simplicity. New York State makes special efforts to explain its financial transactions and policies, and when the executive budget goes into effect next year, its informational aspects will not be inferior to those of the federal budget. That document, however, can well serve as a model for other governmental establishments in the United States.

Choosing Toys

ONE going through the toy department of any large store at this season of the year is struck with the beauty of the toys displayed and above all with their great variety. Toys there are of every kind and to suit every age and taste. Many of those designed for the elder children have, in addition to their primary object of pleasure and amusement, the still further object of teaching and developing the mechanical or artistic bent of its fortunate possessor.

There can be little doubt that the character and purpose of the toys given to children have a powerful influence in the development of taste and in the formation of ideas. A child surrounded from his babyhood with the excellent reproductions of animals now on the market will instinctively leap to love and take an interest in their living prototypes. A little girl, taught to care for her miniature family of dolls and to keep their clothes and house neat and clean, is having implanted in her thought the first rudiments of those qualities which, in later years, will help to make her successful and practical home maker. The toy airplane, the railway station with its signals, lines, engines, trucks and cars, the automobile, and the elaborate building sets are playing an important part in the development of the mechanical instinct which today, as never before, is tending to bring to pass better and finer ways of living.

Toys, then, play a more important part in the individual character than may appear on the surface, and to those awakening to the effects of mental forces the subject furnishes food for thought. What about the toys which represent the more destructive element of human experience, the toy soldiers, the cannon, the guns, swords, and so forth? The effort of broad-minded persons today is all on the side of peace and for the elimination of warfare and cruelty in all its forms, but in order that this most desirable goal may be reached we know that the thoughts of men must be educated away from which is destructive so that they may learn to appreciate and work for that which is constructive and peaceful.

In giving children warlike toys are we not fostering that sense of discord rather than destroying it? Are we not developing the fighting instinct instead of stressing the more important qualities of kindness and gentleness? The argument may be put forward that a boy must be taught to be manly, but there are other and far better ways of teaching a child in what direction true manliness lies. With the great variety of toys now on the market the adult has a wide choice before him and there is a great opportunity of giving to the child what will help and elevate and at the same time bring to him the full measure of joy and entertainment.

Random Ramblings

John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, says it will not be long before the professional baseball teams will be doing all their traveling by airplane. Should this ever be the case, however, the pitchers presumably will still be sent by train, as the boxman should never be allowed to go up in the air.

Now that a repertory company in New York has decided to give morning performances of "Twelfth Night" will the critics, meeting after lunch, greet each other with, "Good afternoon, did you see 'Twelfth Night' this morning?"

Who eats all the English walnuts? The California crop this year alone is estimated as worth \$16,000,000. This would indicate that walnuts on the half shell are nudging the oyster for a unique distinction.

Notwithstanding the pages of technical discussions printed about heterodynes and audio-frequency, the situation of most of us continues to be that all we know about radio is what we hear.

A record for long railway tickets is claimed for one recently sold in New York which measured eleven and a half feet. Incidentally, it covered 15,512 miles.

A new Communist library in Paris will contain no books of fairy tales—a case of banning "Mother Goose," but keeping "Poppa-Gander."

With the Detroit barbers becoming chirotors, we suppose the famous barber's pole will become another fast vanishing American institution.

Leap year is just around the corner, and it begins to look as if the Republican Party may still be seeking proposals.

The alphabet runs from A to Z, but the Ford car runs from T to A.

He who digs deep often rises high.

The Gold Miner

WE CAME upon the miner quite suddenly, but not altogether unexpectedly. It would seem that we had been on the lookout for such a person ever since we got into the foothills of the Sierras.

There were names such as Jump-off-Joe Creek and Delight Valley and others of that ilk that reminded us vaguely of something that we had either read or experienced.

It was a remark from Aunt Lucy, riding in the back seat, that explained this puzzled sense of familiarity.

"Isn't this the country that Bret Harte wrote about?" she wished to know. Of course it was.

From then on we noticed that she began to divide her attention between the scenery and the people that we passed from time to time along the road. She gave a red-and-white-cheeked shirt and wide-brimmed hat came out from a wayside barn; then as she realized the rural aspect of his environment we observed a slight shadow of disappointment creep over her face. And she evinced much interest in a man with a spade over his shoulder until she discovered him to be one of a gang working on the road.

All at once it dawned upon us; Aunt Lucy was evidently looking for characters such as she had read about in the stories of Bret Harte.

"We're looking for gold," the question was out before Aunt Lucy could stop herself.

"Indeed we were," was the answer. "Everyone was looking for gold in those days, and there was a good deal of it found in these parts."

Aunt Lucy stepped forward. It was plain to see she had more questions she was longing to ask. But the miner was pointing to a rift in the side of the hill.

"Brother and I found a nugget right there one day that was the largest I have ever seen."

Aunt Lucy gave a little gasp. Here was romance indeed.

"Of course," she said, "no one ever finds any now."

This was not in any way an assertion and her tone was eagerly expectant.

"Why, bless your heart," was the reply, "I'm finding it all the time. There's plenty of gold dust in the river and nuggets too, sometimes."

"I never have seen a gold nugget," said Aunt Lucy.

The miner walked across to the shack and opened the door hospitably wide. We needed no further invitation.

We were shown several different kinds of gold, and there was one good-sized nugget that the miner insisted each one of us should hold. There were others that had been worn into queer fantastic shapes and some even resembled tiny faces or minute fairylike animals. It was plain to see that the miner obtained more satisfaction from these nuggets as curios than for their intrinsic value. We examined the pans used for washing and sifting the gold dust and listened to stories of earlier days far more interesting than any we had ever read, because we were hearing them from one who had actually taken a part in them.

"Are you never lonely now?" we could not forbear asking.

"Like everyone else, you think I'm an enigma." Those brown eyes were laughing again. "You wonder why I stay here all alone excepting for my dog and the birds. There is an answer, of course, but very few people understand."

As we stood there talking the glow from the setting sun began to play upon the distant peaks. It crept like a stream of molten gold along the farthest ridge, it touched the higher points as with the finger of a Midas.

A Ford truck hurtled itself noiselessly along the road. It was filled with men and boys, part of a road gang we had passed some few miles back. They shouted and waved their hats as they passed and the miner called a cheery good night.

As the sound faded away into the distance almost imperceptibly the quietude of the evening fell upon us all.

Not until the sky had turned purple behind the mountains and we were taking our leave of this interesting woman did she give us the answer to our last question. Perhaps she felt that after all we might be among those who would understand.

"I love these mountains," she said. "I have lived with them always. How can I be lonely with them all around me? At night I go to sleep feeling as if I were cradled in their strong arms, and in the morning I awake rejoicing because I can still lift up my eyes to the everlasting hills."

As we drove away Aunt Lucy sank against the cushions of the back seat with a little sigh of satisfaction. After a long pause she said, "I do not remember that Bret Harte ever wrote a story about a woman miner."

Neither had we any recollection of such a story, but after careful consideration we all came to the conclusion that he certainly would have done so had he ever had the pleasure of meeting our friend.

G. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The Hill of the Lord

IT SEEMS to be implicit in the very nature of religious controversy, that it so easily persuades those engaged in it to adopt an ever lower and more limited standpoint. Like persons sliding down the opposite sides of a mountain, they steadily recede from those summits where they might be at one; and each new shower of stones announces a constantly accelerated retreat, which inevitably drives them further and further apart. Each at last comes to anchor in a position from which his adversary's real situation is entirely concealed. Then the bit of rock immediately above him is easily mistaken for the object of the climb...

Human religion is simply a live wire, along which the energy of charity comes to man from the Eternal, and returns again to its source. Thus the doctrine or practice which does not convey charity ceases to be religious...

We may well say of all realities, as St. Thomas does of divine things, that "they are not named by our intellect as they really are in themselves, for in that way it knows them not." Meditation on this liberating truth—and here again, it comes to us from one of the most orthodox of the saints—might even teach us to look mercifully at the religious language our neighbors prefer to employ.

The (London) Sphere.

Immunity

FOR a dozen years the press has manufactured influenza. It is perfectly capable of killing it... Would you have immunity this year for yourself and your household? Take in a newspaper that refuses to make a bogey of influenza.—*The (London) Sphere.*